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DEMOCRATIC LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

RELATIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Impossibility of the Policy of Absolute Non-Intervention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Turin, Italy, Dec. 2, 1863.

Sir: Agreeably to your courteous desire I am going to resume my old quarters in the New-York Times, where, just ten years ago—in the tartar-hoaxed period of the Crimean war—you gave me leave to discourse—under the above heading and signature—upon European politics in general and their bearing upon American affairs in particular. If, in the face of the tumultuous Present, full of living eventualities, it were not utterly absurd to linger among the shadows of the haunted Past, I might be tempted to warble a few lines of self-assertion (on that well-known air of all birds of evil, "Did not I tell you!") about the Cassandra truth which my now oblivion-hallowed letters of yore have told respecting the certainty of European monarchical meddling in republican America. I won't be absurd, and without retracing my steps into "Auld Long Syne," I enter into the matter at once. There are, however, some facts of perennial importance, which, for the better understanding of the spirit that will inspire my deductions from anterior causes and present complications, must be restated, before proceeding to the treatment of the innumerable "actualities" that are *lying*, both ways, before us, like leaves in Valombrosa. And this generalization will form, if you please, the subject-matter of this first "fit," in which, as well as in the following ones, I claim, Sir, your old favor to let me speak out in my own way, though it may, at times, sound strange and strong.

It is not commercial prosperity; it is Popular Sovereignty that made you hated, because feared in all Courts and courtly premises. Material well-being alone would never have exposed you to any serious external dangers. Ravenous appetites would have been roused by it, no doubt, and shopkeeping interests all over the world would have been filled with envy at your getting enormously rich: still, wealth alone, however gigantic and coveted, would not have inspired any royal apprehension, but for the fact that all that welfare and unequaled progress have been *the result of republican self-government*. You are Dives without wearing a crown—a sight quite insupportable for enthroned Lazaruses, none the more virtuous for being mendicants. You did very little, next to nothing, (and herein lies your traditional error, heightened by *talk* somewhat too provokingly loud in one who did so little,) for "the propagation of democratic gospel in foreign parts;" but you placed, nevertheless, before nations vegetating in the "cold shade" of unnatural aristocracies and royal upas trees, the seductive spectacle of a vast commonwealth growing up to power and influence by the free exercise of all human faculties without any aid from crowned heads and *their* divine rights. The consequence was inevitable. Having given "local habitation and a name" of undeniable substantiability to theories about popular sovereignty, which, in the Old World of hereditary drones, have been sneered at or even pitied as being, at best, but "the fine frenzies" of a few unpractical dreamers and demagogic *have-nothings*, in search of absent *culottes*, the great Republic of America stood at once and fatally a constant, living menace, a "dreaded name" of Miltonic awfulness, to all thrones, majesties, highnesses and (in the graphic translation of German *Durchlauchte* into Barry Lindon's English) "transparencies." Now, if Columbus had not discovered you, or if the record of his discovery and "all that came of it" had been buried under the ruins of the Old World, passing through one of its periodical fits of fossiliferous transformation—you, if spared by the *partiality* of the geological cataclysm, might have lived on in the quiet enjoyment of your unknown prosperity, without any fear of molestation from the incipient monarchies of a reëmerging Europe. But "the carnivorous beasts of the Old Continent" are by no means yet down, and the gigantic sloths of our oligarchies—though they be mummies to all useful intents and purposes—are still on their geneological trees. We have not been drowned, Sir, and much as I do share the ecstacy of knowing naturalists in anticipating a "formation," in which even our odd fishes will be good for something, yet they are still antideluvians. Sir, I assure you, and they know at least this much, that the Republic would be their death. This instinctive knowledge could not but be most exciting to rage against you, who represent, and not bashfully, not in Swiss fashion or San Marino style, just the very thing they dread. Add to this the avvicinating powers of steam and electricity conspiring with an ubiquitous press to satisfy curiosity, hope and expectations. Sir, it is not the *decembrisation* of Mexico by Napoleon, nor the favor shown by British philanthropists to slaveholders that astonishes me; it is the almost incredible fact that you are left to cut your own throats without any help, save in the shape of a few razors from Europe. Distance does not account for that astonishing abstention, and I will show you, by and by, that you owe it all to the happy circumstance that our dear old continent is actually in what newsmen call her "state," and it is "such a state!" But for this providential diversion, the United States would not have escaped the "friendly offices of the allies" to disunite you. Nor is the danger past, though it be averted for the time being. Monarchical Europe cannot look on unconcerned at your growing under the Phrygian cap. She can't afford it. She will go, sooner or later, as soon as she can, to set you to rights-divine. It is sure as her death in case she suffers you to outgrow her. American statesmanship should never loose sight of this coming event, which has already cast its shadows, increasing the gloom of your difficulties, and darkening your prospects in the hour of adversity. *Monarchism* could not appear as yet among you, except in the shape of a menace of what you may expect on some future day, but that menace hovers about your heads and works, in its paralyzing way, by its foul breath, to ruin, if possible, that mighty Commonwealth which, by a bright example of unprecedented progress, encourages nations to emancipate themselves of all bonds of servitude. American policy should be directed to prevent the consummation of these schemes. She might have thwarted them, perhaps, for ever, if in 1848–9 she had *come to Europe* to help this continent in its struggle for democratic self-government. She did not come, and the result is, *as a first step*, a Mexican Empire proclaimed by a French army in the neighborhood of black secession. In this question of propaganda, you are neither wide-awake nor go-ahead. You don't see yet that the European *statesman* and the American *statesman* embody two ideas that are in deadly war with one another. It is a duel *au dernier sang*. America made a great mistake; she missed a great opportunity to insure her safety at home by assisting the consolidation of republics on the European continent. Nor is such another opportunity likely to recur for some time, the thoroughly democratic currents of public opinion, which in 1848 formed one mighty gulf stream of isothermal tendencies, having since undergone considerable deviations in various directions. Yet without the aid of similar currents, America could effect but little in Europe, for I am certainly not one who would advise the Cabinet of Washington to play here the undignified part of a petty conspirator in absurd plots for the emancipation of some or other people not over-anxious to change masters. With the present used-up temper of our continent, and until such time as the character of the masses should show unmistakable signs of a healthier tone in public morals, no change in the *system* of government can be looked for. There may be risings somewhere; an Otho may be kicked out by subjects anxious to have *another* King; pretendents may rouse the *pol-vaillards* Germans, and even a great war may not be among the improbabilities; but with all this *monarchism*, constitutional or other, will hold its ground as long as it shall so please *Paris*. Nothing, indeed, short of a successful revolution in the republican sense, *there*, will and can change "the face of Europe." All else is grimacing and mortification of the body social. This, however, does not imply, by any means, an advice to American statesmanship to do here nothing at all. You must work with such tools as are at your disposal; for, in this "struggle for life," idling away the time is the surest way to ruin by "natural selection." Your true allies being eclipsed, dormant, you should have temporary connections, for specified cases, with at least one of the great Powers of Europe, and, *in any case*, with Italy, a State which you will learn to value more and more, as one of paramount importance in the future defence of your interests. Without entering for the present into a disquisition of the actual state of European complications, I merely state my well-matured opinion, that an offensive and defensive alliance between you and Russia would be useful or very mischievous, according to the enemies to be confronted. It would be useful in any war in which Austria were to go with France and England, or one of these two. It would be very mischievous in any war in which Austria were to fight on the side of Russia. You, I know, think me somewhat prejudiced in respect to that empire (better vampire) of Vienna; nor do I disclaim my share of thorough hatred toward that fiendish obstruction to all human progress, but I assure you, without any passion at all, that, to the best of my belief—resting entirely on arguments supplied by coldest reason—you can always make sure of the side you should embrace, in any emergency, by simply going with those opposed to Austria. Some other day I shall treat this special question more at large; now I only touched it in the way of a passing illustration of my general thesis. I cannot, indeed, sufficiently insist upon the urgent necessity for you to secure here allies against the evil day on which monarchism will be at leisure to pay you a visit. Believe me, *prœlimus ardel ucalegon*, and that day may even be very near, provided we have no war here next Spring.

It is a very mischievous mistake to fancy that by not meddling with Europe she will leave you alone. She can't. There are too many odds against her in playing with you on equal terms, at *abstention*. You won't catch her at such a game of speculation, if she can help it. She is not such a fool as that, and even you must admit—though you may chuckle over the admission—that it would not be fair play. The example set by *Queen Europa* is not very dangerous to you. Her majesty's style of living is not likely to seduce you into anything approaching to approval and hence imitation. The case is quite different for us when "gazing" at *Miss America*, from this side of the Atlantic Ocean—a distance that "lends *greater* enchantment to the view." We can't look at her without strange longings for an introduction, and without feeling vexed, ashamed and "dreamy." *That* young lady is quite capable of turning a great many heads, and, what is still more significant and portentous, it is just the best heads that are turned; fools, rakes, courtiers, blacklegs and parasites of every species, being quite as blind to see her beauty as is the common run of "*connoisseurs*" to find "anything extraordinary in *those* famous Madonnas of Raffael." Now, though it be quite true that discerning admiration is a privileged gift of the few, the great mass of ignorant worshipers remaining thus prostrate at the *bottines de Paris* of some "social evil," yet there are days of periodical revelation when people, even the most uninstructed, seem to be enlightened by a sudden spark of discrimination, and see—as if a cataract had been removed from their eyes—all the false teeth and hideous patches of the painted idol that claims their homage. A ray from such a spark has warmed the darkened vision of the workmen in the *Faubourg St. Antoine*, when, a few weeks ago, all of a sudden, they absolutely refused passage through their *quartier* to the splendid carriages of some "well-known beauties" of the stage ("and the whole Parisian world is a stage,") who were driving in all the protruded glory of their unblushing luxury to meet their fashionable *entraiteneurs* on the courses of Vincennes. Don't you see, Sir, in this slight manifestation of popular sentiment a true harbinger of the day on which there will be "no thoroughfare" for harlots and their keepers of any kind, in *any quartier* of honest labor and manly dignity. I have strong faith in such a future, and hence I must tell you once more that your sitting at home quietly cannot satisfy the profligate guardians of our fair Europa. They want you to retire from the bay-window of your "battery." They desire you to become invisible, locked up, or visible only "in reduced circumstances," with consumption blushing on the hollow cheeks. How happy they would feel if they could show America thus stricken, ruined, degraded, open for a right royal "offer" and all its courtly prostitutions—to the contempt, pity, nay, worse still, the intimate friendship of *crowned* Europa! Depend upon it, they will not leave untried any means, unturned any stone, to deform you. Their scheme is not even denied any longer. *Aristocratic* England and *imperial* France have left you no doubt about the nature of their intentions—fit articles for the paving of a certain low region. Home difficulties, and the hope of seeing you destroyed by your own hands, kept them from making as yet common cause with the "chivalrous" South, (have you remarked that this epithet, applied also to the Emperor of Austria, has generally been given to cavaliers of most dissolute character, indeed, to thoroughly tyrannical brutes?) but they have done what they could for a first step. While you sat there in proud self-possession, the admired of all *true men*, a cursed rebellion has provided European monarchism with the long-for opportunity to get a footing in your neighborhood, thence to throw the corrosive contents of the phial into the beauteous face of America.

Woe to the South, for the evil done by them to the cause of civilization! They have sinned in many different ways against the colored race, against the North, against the Union as a freely constituted government, but all these sins are venial in comparison to the great wrong done by them *to mankind*. They have, indeed, been traitors to human progress, for they have done their worst to foil and to destroy a great and successful experiment in the interest of the whole race. It is this high treason against mankind that History will record as their blackest, as their chief crime. The high significance of the problem was fully understood from the very starting moment of the American Union, by all sane men of all parties—by the hostile not less than by the friendly.

> "It is impossible," wrote Turgot, in 1787, to Dr. Price, respecting American affairs, "not to wish, most fervently, that this people may succeed in attaining the prosperity of which it is entirely susceptible. *It is the hope of mankind, and may become its model. Its mission is to convince the world, by facts, that men can be free and at the same time tranquil, without those fetters which tyrants and charlatans seek to impose upon them, under the pretext of thereby securing the common safety.*"

Thus spoke the representative man of the *friends* of America. The *enemies* were not behind either in perspicuity, and *their* sentiments have been expressed by a man not unworthy of being opposed to that above-named most enlightened statesman of prerevolutionary France. Sir Robert Keith, the British Minister, having expressed the satisfaction of his royal master at the order issued by Austria, prohibiting any intercourse between her subjects in the Low Countries and the "rebel colonies of America," Joseph II., then still a Crown Prince, made the following reply to that expression of thanks:

> "In issuing this proclamation, and in making it as effectual as possible, Her Imperial Majesty, (Maria Theresa,) has followed the impulse of that regard which she and all her family have ever felt for His Majesty. As for myself, I am extremely concerned at the difficulties which embarrass the King's Government. *The cause in which England is engaged is the cause of all Sovereigns who have a joint interest in the maintenance of due subordination and obedience to law in all the surrounding monarchies. I observe with pleasure the vigorous exertions of national strength which the King is employing to bring his rebellious subjects to submission, and I sincerely wish success to his measures.*"

Such were the morning salutes from friends and foes to the nascent Republic of America, and it is by the combined lights of this double manifestation, in the name of sublime expectations and low anxiety, of generous hopes and vile fear, that coming generations will severally arraign the South of Mr. Jefferson Davis to the bar of judgment and ever renewing execration. It is not success to their fratricidal arms that they should pray for blasphemously, it is *failure*, speedy and thorough, in order that their future advocates in the courts of historic justice may claim at least their *non-success* as an *argumentum ad misericordiam* in that case of foulest treason, for which there are no mitigating circumstances to be found any where save in total defeat. Victory, indeed, however unprofitable to their so-called Confederacy, would "damn them to everlasting fame," the prosaic name for which is *infamy*. A triumphant issue for the South from the civil war not being imaginable *without foreign, European, monarchical armed intervention* to aid secession from the republican Union of democratic America, they must have actually started in their course of rebellion with the vile hope of a help that would dishonor them forever. It is impossible that there should be no men among them to see the disgraceful state in which they have been placed by their leaders. They ought to reflect upon the moral responsibility of supporting in any way a movement so nefarious in itself, and so injurious to all the best interests of their community. Terrorism, I know, may keep them from doing anything that is good and honorable, but they might, at any rate, refuse their coöperation in what is bad and degrading. They have as yet escaped the dark stain of receiving foreign help to dissolve a flourishing Union of free men, but they should no longer suffer themselves to be ranked amongst those who are degenerated enough *to hope* still for that only means of cursed success. It is high time for them to secede from secession.

But whatever Southern men, good, bad and indifferent, armed and disarmed, may do, you, Sir, of the North, should strain every nerve to terminate by all means, if necessary even by extermination, that war with the white slaves of black Slavery. There is no actual danger for you in the way of European intervention, but the coming year is full of great "probabilities." You may be quite sure of one thing, and it is this, that *if we have no war here*, you "will hear of something to your *disadvantage*" from that imperial advertiser of mysterious solutions, Napoleon III. In my next I shall speak of the *Congress* in Paris, and how it may affect yours in Washington.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

A Publicist.

"GEN. ROSECRANS' RECORD"—CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Semi-Official Statements of the Tribune—Their Total Inaccuracy—The Blunders of Telegraphic Generalship—Who was Responsible for the Disaster at Chickamauga.

The Beeches, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863.

It was with unmingled surprise that I read in the New-York *Tribune*, of the 5th inst., the statement entitled "Gen. Rosecrans' Record," and with amazement that it was on the "best authority." What authority? Not, certainly, that of a mere newspaper reporter. Was it the War Department? Then why put it forth in this indirect and irresponsible manner? The War Department can command a Court of Inquiry at any moment, and if it believes half those assertions, justice imperatively demands it.

The charges of the *Tribune* may all be reduced to four—of which I shall speak with very briefest terms. I have no time for that military criticism which is now one of the great wants of the country.

1. The first grave charge is that Gen. Rosecrans' delays of "offensive operations from Murfreesboro" was the *original* cause of the "September disaster." Now, I ask Gen. Halleck, did he give any orders for the army to move? If he did not, did Gen. Rosecrans delay one day beyond what, in the judgment of himself and his Generals, was necessary to the objects of the campaign? If the Army of the Cumberland is to be directed *in the field* by telegraphs from Washington, *then* the Telegraphic General at Washington is the responsible man. If it is not so directed, then why blame the General in command, (and his military council,) for acting according to his best judgment? That judgment may be wrong; but it is not the ground of impeachment. Justice requires that one side or the other of that dilemma should be taken.

2. The next specification is, that Gen. Rosecrans never asked for reinforcements till the 11th of September. Here is the main point, and I will now show *exactly where the responsibility rests*. I will admit (for I don't know the truth about it) that Rosecrans never asked for reinforcements; for it is altogether immaterial. Who was *really* directing the divisions, the proportions and the movements of the armies of the West? Does not "our correspondent" state repeatedly, and is it not one of the most notorious facts in the history of this war, that these movements, down to that of simple brigades, were all directed by telegraph from Washington? The telegraph companies report an average of *three thousand* military dispatches per day! I presume Gen. Halleck would'nt think he had failed in his duty, if his genius and his industry had not been largely developed in that way. Well, the responsibility of directing the movements and reinforcements of troops from one army, and one part of the country to another, rests at Washington. Every military man in America knows that after the fall of Vicksburgh was the time to strike a fatal blow at the rebels. My letters on that subject are printed in the Times. Grant had promised his officers a short furlough. Very well. Let them be ready by the 1st of August. That was ample time. On the 1st of August, two-thirds of Grant's army should have marched to join Rosecrans. This was so palpable, that one of the ablest Generals of the army said, before the fall of Vicksburgh, that Grant's army should have reinforced Rosecrans, in the first place; for, to take Chattanooga, Atlanta, and the line of the Alabama River, *was far the best mode of destroying the rebel armies.* Let that be matter of opinion. It is *not* matter of opinion that a large part of Grant's army was scattered in utterly worthless expeditions; that a part was marching in the swamps of Louisiana, and another part on the bayous of Arkansas, and the residue lingering on the banks of the Mississippi. To crown the whole, a new army is sent to waste its energies on the Rio Grande—capturing places that were never defended, and searching for armies that never existed. The *neglect to concentrate* the armies in July and August was the great military blunder of the year. *That blunder* belongs to Washington, and nowhere else. It has cost us six months of time, three hundred millions of dollars, and thousands of lives. It will be well if it teaches the military authorities more sense and less presumption.

3. The next charge is that Gen. Rosecrans *separated* his corps "*upon the fall of Chattanooga*" 20 or 25 miles apart, and *pursued* the enemy instead of concentrating at Chattanooga. Here is where the *facts* are misrepresented totally. The cart is put before the horse. The corps of McCook and Thomas had reached Valley Head and Johnson's Creek *before* Bragg evacuated Chattanooga, and that movement was made to cause his evacuation. Bragg did not evacuate that place till Thomas had actually begun descending. It was precisely the fact that his communications would be cut off, which caused him to evacuate. The orders to pursue, which are complained of, were *conditional*. They were made in view of eventualities, as all such orders ought to be. They were dependent upon a reconnoissance about to be made. This was right, on military principles. As soon as the reconnoissance revealed that the enemy had made a stand, in the gaps of Pigeon Mountain, the concentration began. But, says the profound writer in the *Tribune*, this separation left those corps exposed to a flank movement, and brought the army into a general engagement, while "making a movement by the left flank." There is much simplicity in this. The three corps were already separated to cause Bragg's evacuation, and had to be got together in any event whatever. The only question was, In what way, and by what route? The General of the *Tribune* says they ought to have gone by Lookout Valley. Gen. Rosecrans thought they ought to go on the other side. Any one who has a topographical map, will see that they were just as liable to attack on one side as the other. In fact, Thomas's corps, by marching all night of the 18th, got into the intended position on the road from Gordon's Mill to Rossville, and from that position were never driven. Crittenden and McCook got into position also. The *Tribune* says Gen. Rosecrans blames Gen. Wood with a failure to come into position. I know nothing of that. The *fact* is Gen. Wood did *not* fill the gap he was ordered to; but it was most probably caused by a misunderstanding, and the falling back of other troops, who had changed their positions.

4. The last, and the most serious change is, that Gen. R. disobeyed Halleck's orders. I have only to say I don't believe a word of it. All the evidence is the other way. If Halleck gave any such orders he can produce them, and it will satisfy the public mind better than to have it sifted and insinuated through newspaper reporters. Mind, the *Tribune* says, "*Specific* instructions from Gen. Halleck." I am told, by those who know, that Halleck sent orders (by telegraph)—the general purport of which was that the campaign should terminate at Chattanooga. He did not, and could not, direct what special movements of corps should be made to obtain that end in the best mode. It might, in certain contingencies, be far the best mode of attaining that object to drive Bragg beyond Rome, had that been possible. The mode and time in which the commander of the army should concentrate his troops, must, if anything at all is left to him, be left to the discretion of the commander. If it be not, then woe betide an army that is directed in that way.

The last assertion is that "had Gen. Rosecrans *carried out Gen. Halleck's instructions*, the loyal people would never have had to mourn over a disaster to the Army of the Cumberland." The loyal people of the North are of a very different opinion. The loyal army is of a different opinion; and if the War Department doubts that, they have the power at any moment to summon Gen. Thomas, Gen. Rousseau, Gen. Granger, or any of the officers of that gallant army, to give their testimony. Gen. Garfield, who was Chief of the Staff, is now in Congress—a man of abilities and character. Perhaps he will testify without being summoned. The gallant soldiers of that army—who have been on many a battle-field—have some sense, and some intelligence. They are not Generals, but they can discern very clearly where the truth of this matter lies—and are not to be deceived by the vapid vaporing of ignorant and malicious critics.

I write this article with a melancholy feeling, that this great Government—the resources of this mighty nation—this glorious people—are not directed by the mind, the genius and the character which they had a right to command. In times like these, the best abilities of the country, in all departments, should be brought forth. Is that the fact?

I do not resort to the War Department for information, nor do I write to elevate Gen. Rosecrans. My information is derived from the army, and my motive is, in my humble way, to vindicate justice. It will be necessary before the war ends to enter upon a criticism of military measures, and if my time and strength permit, I hope to add my contribution to that volume.

A Veteran Observer.

Death of Maj. Jarvis of Vermont.

The following are as nearly as we can ascertain the painful facts concerning the death of Maj. Charles Jarvis, of the Ninth Vermont volunteers, killed in an encounter with the enemy near Newport barracks, North Carolina.

It appears that depredations having been committed on loyal citizens beyond our lines by some of the Union cavalry, and especially by "one mounted on a grey horse," Col. Ripley, commander of the post, unable to identify the guilty party, directed Maj. Jarvis to proceed at 9 A. M., on Dec. 1, with a cavalry escort of all the grey horses in the command, to a house five or six miles outside the cavalry outposts, to investigate the affair, identify the plunder by the help of the citizens, and then return. Once beyond our lines, it seems Maj. Jarvis threw out one or two of his commands a short distance in the advance, and followed, riding himself, about forty rods ahead of the main body. Suddenly, several shots were fired, when he perceived the skirmisher in his front, (a very young and gallant fellow whose name we regret not to know,) engaging a rebel party of three dismounted cavalry. Seeing the odds, the Major cried out: "Go in, and I'll support you," and dashing ahead on his fleet horse, he fired three shots from his revolver, and reigning his horse up over the rebel party, commanded their surrender. These, however, not seeing probably but two opponents, leveled their pieces together at the Major and fired—two of their bullets taking effect, one in his hand, cutting his bridle-rein, and one in the lower part of the abdomen, knocking him off his horse. The young soldier now at his side, having the man who had fired the mortal shot in his power, asked if he should kill him. "No," replied the Major; "he is a soldier—take him prisoner." Two of the rebels had now escaped, one was secured, and the Major, placed again on his horse, was moved slowly toward camp. After riding about a mile he became too exhausted to sit on his horse, when he was placed in a cart, and being met by the Colonel, (who on hearing the news, had, with his chaplain, surgeon and escort, ridden out 13 miles from camp in 50 minutes to his aid,) was conveyed to the nearest house to die. Every attention was paid him. He suffered great pain, appeared conscious his wound was mortal, became easier about an hour before his death, and about 10½ o'clock that night passed away like one going to sleep.

"There is," writes Col. Ripley, "a settled, subdued air of sadness all about us to-night throughout the command; such an one as I have never known before under circumstances of the kind." Officers and men all seemed equally to lament their loss. Resolutions were drawn up expressing the loftiest admiration and love for their lamented comrade, and his remains, attended by a suitable escort under Capt. Bartlett, were conveyed to his home at Weathersfield, and interred on Sunday, 13th inst.

NATIONAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Convention of Assessors at Cleveland—Reforms Suggested.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cleveland, Friday, Dec. 18, 1863.

The Convention of Assessors in session in this city for three days past, adjourned this afternoon, and the members are hurrying off to their respective States and districts this evening, to be followed by the others to-morrow morning. It has been eminently a working Convention. Never, perhaps, has a Convention considered, discussed and disposed of so much business, of so much public importance, in so short a time. They ate no idle bread while here. On Thursday last they met at 9 o'clock in the morning, worked hard till 2 o'clock P. M., when they adjourned for dinner; reassembled at 3 and worked till 7; sat down to a banquet at 8, where speeches, toasts and songs were said and sung till after 11 o'clock, when, instead of ending as most such occasions do, in prolonged dissipation, they reassembled in the parlor of the hotel, and worked till after 2 o'clock this morning, and at 10 this morning they were at work finishing up all their business in time for the afternoon cars.

These Assessors have made a very favorable impression on the public mind in this their first Convention. They are generally tall, well-built men, above the average size, and are remarkably intelligent-looking men. Their meeting has not been discussed beforehand in any of the papers, and some guesses and much curious inquiry were made by citizens and travelers as to what could be the object of it. Their meeting carries with it the idea of weight. Almost every man among them has raised or assessed, on an average, a million or half a million of dollars a year for the Government. They are literally a body of *millionaires*. The citizens of Cleveland have been much pleased with their visit. Rev. Mr. Goodrich, son of the late Prof. Goodrich, of Yale College, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, was present to open the Convention with prayer, and the papers of the city have generally spoken in praise of their looks and labors.

When the Secretary was calling the roll of the Convention by States, and Kentucky and Virginia answered "Here" by their Assessors, the hall rang with applause; and the most distant hints at anything like sectional or local interests, leading to similar interests, were carefully avoided. Fifteen States were represented by about eighty or ninety Assessors.

The objects of the Convention were to bring together the united experience of the Assessors of the whole country, and in the light of that experience to make such suggestions to Congress through the Commissioner as will lead to more uniformity of taxation and an increased amount of revenue, by judicious amendments. Most of the work was done in committees, and the reports of the committees being discussed and amended, were unanimously adopted, and are to be embodied in a printed pamphlet, to be submitted to the Commissioner, and through him to Congress. There were nine committees, of five members each, appointed to report upon so many different classes of amendments. The reports on Licenses, of which Pierre C. Van Wyck, of New-York, was Chairman, recommend that banks, insurance companies and mercantile agencies, pay a license of $100. That auctioneers doing a small business might be licensed as low as $5, and should be allowed to practice anywhere in the State where licensed. That retail and wholesale dealers in liquors should be divided into more numerous grades, from $20 upward, (an amendment to make liquor-dealers selling less than $1,000 a year, subject to a $10 license, moved by W. E. Robinson, of New-York, being voted down.) Retail dealers whose annual sales range between $500 and $1,000 to pay a license of $5, the lowest now being $10. Rectifiers of liquors to pay 20 cents a gallon, and report monthly to the Assessor. Lawyers, brokers, &c., to be licensed as individuals and not as firms. Canal-boats, barges and vessels, to be subject to a license of $5 for 50 tons, and $5 for every additional 100 tons. That lottery-ticket dealers should pay $150 instead of as at present, $1,000, and that gift enterprizes pay $50. Boarding-house keepers, from $10 to $20, according to the rental. Produce dealers, $10; agents of foreign insurance companies, $50; fish peddlers, $5; draymen, &c., $3 for each dray, &c.; wager-policy men, $10; intelligence-office keepers, $10; conveyancers, $10; barbers, $5 to $10; race-course keepers, $100.

These are a few of the more prominent changes recommended, in addition to those in the Report of the Commissioner, which were indorsed by the Convention.

The Committee of which William E. Robinson, of New-York was Chairman, and to which the subject of increased pay for Assessors and Assistant Assessors, and the subject of an improved mode of inspecting and assessing spirits, oils, and tobacco, reported: that as to the pay of Assessors, the Convention would leave that to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to the enlightened judgment of Congress. For Assistant Assessors, who have to keep offices in cities, and travel by horse or wagon in the country, pay of four dollars a day, and ten cents each taxable name, is recommended; and that Assessors should have the assessing of spirits, tobacco, and oils under their control. Without this the assessment of these articles, under the increased rates, would be impossible. This report, with the resolutions appended, were adopted without alteration and by acclamation.

The Committee on Income, &c., of which J. H. Barnhill, of Ohio, was Chairman, recommended that income derived from gas, bridge, canal, turnpike, express, telegraph, steamboats, ferry-boat and manufacturing companies, be subject to tax. That the Assessors should commence taking income returns in January of each year, instead of May. That the sum exempted from income tax should be $400 instead of $600. Income under $5,000 3 per cent.; between $5,000 and $10,000, 4 per cent.; between $10,000 and $20,000, 5 per cent., and over $20,000, 7½ per cent. Rents to $150 to be deducted.

The Committee of which E. F. Chase, of Pennsylvania, was Chairman, on Equalization of Taxes, reported that allowances for repairs, &c., be not allowed on income, nor taxes on unproductive property, and that an increased and more equal taxation on manufactures of stone, be recommended; stone in the rough only to be exempt. The amendment of March last, taxing tailors, &c., on order work at 1 per cent. be repealed.

The Committee on Manufactures, of which O. P. Presbrey, of New-York, was Chairman, made a very lengthy report which created much discussion. It recommends an increase of tax on tobacco and many other articles. Horse-shoe nails made by hand, are recommended for exemption. Native wines are to be taxed higher, and many articles now exempt, such as ice cream, are to be taxed 3 per cent.

The report from the Committee on Spirits, &c., led to a long debate. As finally accepted a tax of one-eighth of one per cent. on the gross amount of all sales of all commodities made elsewhere than at the place of manufacture is recommended, if over $1,000 per annum. The tax on malt liquors to be 60 cents per barrel, as now, but 30 cents a bushel on malt, and that the use of substitutes for malt be made a penal offence. The tax on spirits to be 60c. per gallon from March till July 1864, and afterward to be raised to 75 cents, and finally to one dollar a gallon.

Other reports of less importance, or recommending less important amendments, on stamps, &c., were made, discussed, amended and adopted.

A series of resolutions, acknowledging the uniform cheerfulness with which the people comply with the tax law, was adopted. A letter from the Commissioner, Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, was read by N. F. Downs, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Department, who, with Mr. Estee, formerly Acting-Commissioner, had been invited to seats in the Convention, and a vote of thanks to Judge Lewis was unanimously adopted.

The Assessors will probably make these Conventions annual, and have voted to meet next year in Cincinnati.

P. S.—Dec. 19.—I am on my way home by the Erie Railroad. On the train are Maj.-Gen. Burnside and staff, who go through to New-York, arriving to-morrow. He stops at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The people are meeting him at the different depots with cheers and music, to which he has briefly responded.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 100,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount.
576	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1263	$9,000
288	4,000	1352	9,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1493	3,000	1580	6,000
1676	4,000	17?2	7,000	1836	6,000
1928	2,000	2130	4,000	2107	11,000
204	3,000	32?	3,000	603	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
2[illegible]0	5,000				

Total $100,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila.	Batavia.	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 4 WALL-ST.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

PROPOSALS FOR $230,000 OF "THE WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OF THE YEAR 1849.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until SATURDAY, December 26, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New York for the year 1849," authorized by Chapter No. 90, of the Laws of 1849, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor Dec. 11, 1863.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for The Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1849," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 16, 1863.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON, } Trustees.
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first day of January next, will be paid on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company. JAMES HOY, President.

GEO. W. FOWLER, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date *in Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to WM . MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this Popular Loan from sale at par. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Four Hundred and Twenty Millions of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only Eighty Millions unsold. With present rate of sale this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished, with interest paid in gold from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.
Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,

have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863. MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.

THOMAL HALE, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company propose to exchange a new bond with the present holders of their first mortgage bonds due in 1866. Full particulars of this exchange are given in a printed circular, copies of which may be had at the American Exchange Bank, of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., or Meran Brothers, New-York, or by addressing the undersigned at Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec. 18, 1863. HENRY WICK, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS CAN have their taxes paid on application to C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRAM YOUNG,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF FINE PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st.

Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of Silver-plated ware, consisting in part of EPERGNES, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, PRESERVE, SUGAR and BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, &c., &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

HAVE YOU PLAYED
THE AUTHOR'S GAME?

HAVE YOU PLAYED
THE POET'S GAME?

They are the most instructive and amusing Games extant. A quiet, pleasant and intellectual way of passing an evening, both for the young and old. Be sure and get the correct edition, which is published by Sage, Sons & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and for sale by our only authorized agent, GEO. A. OLNEY, No. 42 John-st.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING
DURNO'S
CATARRH SNUFF,
A SPECIFIC FOR CATARRH AND DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

Like all medicines, must be used as prescribed to insure the desired effect. These, when followed, never fail to afford relief, and when persevered in, a permanent cure.

Pain in the Head, or Nervous Headache, is usually relieved by a single pinch, although it may have to be taken several times in succession, until sneezing is produced.

For Deafness, Weak or Sore Eyes, use the snuff, morning, noon and night, as long as may be necessary.

In all Acute and Chronic Catarrhal Affections, and for Bronchitis, it ought to be taken two or three times daily and oftener, as convenience will admit, snuffed up thoroughly, so as to be felt in the throat, where its taste is pleasant, (as it contains no tobacco,) promoting free expectoration, and the necessary discharge from the head.

For Infants or Young Children having Snuffles, or Stoppage at the Nose, it is best given when the child is asleep.

Sold by all first-class druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

Price, 25 cents per box.

Sold wholesale by DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway. When not to be had of druggists, a box sent by mail, post-paid, for thirty cents, or four for one dollar, by the proprietor, J. DURNO,
No. 214 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON ACCOUNT of wounds received in battle, can now receive their $100 bounty by applying or sending their discharges to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this Road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, (free from Government tax,) on the preferred stock, payable on the 26th inst., to such stockholders as shall appear, by the transfer books of the Company, to have been the owners of said stock on the 19th day of December, 1863.

The dividend on stock on the New-York books will be paid by Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place: on Boston books, by Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BRO. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a Dividend of Three per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the tenth day of January next, to holders of said Stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The three per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company."

Stockholders, who desire their Dividends remitted, will forward their orders to the undersigned.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held at Jersey City, N. J., this day, a dividend of Four per Cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per Cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the 1st proximo at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 1, 1864. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company, viz.: Rufus R. Graves, President; Wm. Redmond, Vice-President; A. H. Farlin, Treasurer and Secretary. A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo.

By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The books of transfer will be closed from 24th inst. until 4th proximo.

R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the profits of the current six months, and an extra dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after January 2, 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.

The Direction have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on Monday, Jan. 4, without tax.

An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on the same day. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

DEC. 11, 1863. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on Jan. 2 next to stockholders of that date. The transfer books to remain closed from 25th inst. to date of payment inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864, inclusive. By order of the Directors.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec 3, 1863.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th December to Jan. 2. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent, payable on and after January 2, 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDERY. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1, will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK,
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary. President.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Interest commences, Jan. 1, 1864.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest on money deposited on or before Jan. 1, 1864, will commence on that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD—The second floor of the three-story house, No. 36 West 23d-st., near the Fifth-av. Hotel, consisting of three rooms with bath and water closet, fire and gas. Apply on the premises.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REG'T. N.Y.S.N.G.
14TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

NOTICE.—IT BEING REQUIRED BY THE Comptroller that the pay for services during the riot shall be handed to each man in person, the attendance of all entitled to pay is required on the 23d inst.

THEO. J. BALDWIN, Acting Adjutant.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.— The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and work manship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,

WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes,
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to

OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED

Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S

PIANO-FORTES, at lower prices than any other first class manufacturer. CHAMBERS & GABLER,
Bible-House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, of various makers, wholesale and retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior, $80 to $225; with pedals, $160 to $500. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., N. Y.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH full iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'way.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes, and costing from $2 75 to $350 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

PIANO TUITION.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE and well qualified to teach, is desirous of giving lessons, either at her own, or the residence of those wishing to learn. Particular attention bestowed upon beginners. For terms, &c., which will be moderate, address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PIANOS.—THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.— The FISCHER PIANOS, the strongest and best pianos made; overstrung, iron frame, and all modern improvements. Wholesale and retail at reasonable prices at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS $235, with iron frame, full round corners, overstrings, &c. Rosewood Pianos, best City maker, $250, $275. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Piano Stools $4 to $8. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine toned 7 octave Rosewood Boudoir, or upright Piano-forte, in good order, and warranted for $175. Can be seen at 18 Bedford st.

UNION COLLECTION.—FIFTY DUETS FOR piano and violin, 50c. Bugle Call—50 new patriotic songs and quartets, 50c. Musicians' Omnibus—700 tunes for flute, violin, or cornet. $1 mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

"WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME." "Kind Friends are Near Her," reply to "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" "On the Field of Battle, Mother;" 25c. each, mailed.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRECENTOR FOR an Episcopal Church. Address Box No. 1,870 P. O.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.

The New-Jersey Express Company hereby cautions all persons, firms and corporations against receiving or negotiating the following named U. S. 5-20 bonds, which were stolen from the Company's office at Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 19, 1863:

No. 2,899, one bond, $500.
No. 6,237, one bond, $100.
No. 6,236, one bond, $100.

A reward of $50 will be paid for the recovery of the above bonds, and a like amount for evidence that will detect the thief. GEO. R. DUNN, Superintendent.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19, 1863.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, A LEATHER PURSE, containing four 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, ($100 each,) on which payment has been stopped; also four $20 and three $10 bills. The finder, on returning the same to J. H. STARR, No. 90 East 84th-st., or No. 4 Jefferson Market, will be paid the above reward.

LOST—IN FOURTH-AV., ON FRIDAY EVENING, between 30th and 27th sts., a MINK CAPE, with the owner's name inside. If brought to the Ashland House, No. 309 4th-av., a liberal reward will be given.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY— Steam-engine and Boiler, Shearing Machine, forty Carpet Looms, Dye Tubs, Spooling Machine, Bobbin Quills, Tapestry Drums, Setting Machines—will be sold in part or the whole. Address JAMES JOHNSTON, No. 58 Beekman-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND VALUE.
TAPE BORDERED IN
GENT'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES,
An usually large stock,
ALL PRICES,
and a very superior lot in French make (large sizes) for gentlemen.
HEMSTITCHED IN
EVERY WIDTH OF HEM AND QUALITY OF CAMBRIC AND LAWN.
PRINTED; BORDERED LADIES' MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS.
PRINTED' BORDERS AND CENTRES FOR GENTS.
Ladies' embroidered lawn in white and colors, a few very expensive,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS,
all purchased and arranged at
LOW PRICES.
POSITIVELY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway,
have on hand and are constantly adding to their stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
a very large and beautiful assortment of
EMBROIDERED
TAPESTRY,
BORDERED,
PRINTED,
EMBOSSED,
on felt worsted or cloth materials. We exhibit many very beautiful Embroidered and Tapestry Covers, suitable for holiday presents.

CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS.
We offer our entire stock of
BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS,
at retail, below cost.
FINE LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
for Christmas and New-Year presents
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

RICH TIES, SCARFS, MUFFLERS,

LAP-ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Also, a large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments at low prices. WILLIAM BOGGS,
No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FURS.

FURS!
FURS!!
FURS!!!
FURS!!!!
LADIES' FINE FURS.
GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS,
FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
at BURKE'S (successor to Watkins,)
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STERLING GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

(And all time,)
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
and fine Gold Jewelry,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Staple Goods for the Holidays, and Lasting Tokens,
AT LOW PRICES.
T. B. BYNNER,
Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry,
No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y. UP STAIRS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.

EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves,
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator,
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines
Parlor and Ice Skates,
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.

The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $2 75 to $350 00. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

BISHOP & REIN—FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, NEW-York, and in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

DIAMONDS, CORALS, WATCHES, &c.

We invite the public to examine the magnificent goods we have just opened.

BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-av. Hotel.

CORAL JEWELRY.
The best and largest assortment at
BISHOP & REIN'S, Fifth-av. Hotel,
and in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, STAMFORD, CONN.—This School has been established for the purpose of preparing boys for College. Number of pupils limited to ten. References: Prof. Lane, Harvard University; Rev. W. Mitchell, Stamford; Geo. L. Brown, Esq., New-York; Dr. H. M. Humphrey, Stamford. One or two vacancies may be filled by applying to HENRY LEONARD, A. M., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR HOLIDAYS.—Accordeons, violins, guitars, banjos, flutes, fifes, drums, &c., &c. Italian and silk violin strings, 25c., mailed. Musical instruments repaired.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments: (both sexes.) Jan. 2, term opens. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pr'l.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863 The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. B. HULSE, Principal Woodbury, Conn.

MT. KISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE.— A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF EXperience, lately engaged in one of the best City Schools, will give private tuition in Greek, Latin, and the Mathematics. Highest references given. Address M.A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY SCHOOL, A SUPERIOR French and music lady teacher; an Episcopalian, who speaks French and understands sacred music preferred. Address with references, Box No. 274 Middletown, Conn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—A LIGHT AND PROFITable manufacturing business; protected by letters-patent of the United States; for sale on easy terms. For further particulars address Box No. 163 P. O., Elizabeth, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor, over Park Bank.

DRY GOODS.

GALA TIMES AT MACY'S!!!

HOLIDAY GOODS AT MACY'S!!!
We have imported a large stock of
HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS,
DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR THE OCCASION.
A full assortment of fine
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
you will now find on exhibition at
MACY'S,
A large assortment of all sizes of
WAX DOLLS,
beautifully finished with curly hair, that say
PAPA AND MAMMA,
with all the variations.
ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF ELEGANT
HOLIDAY GOODS,
suitables for presents to
LADIES,
GENTLEMEN,
MISSES,
LADS,
AND CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.
THIS STOCK OF FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS,
IN ADDITION
TO OUR COMPLETE STOCK OF
LACE GOODS,
NEEDLEWORK GOODS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
PLAIN AND HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
SCARFS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS, TIDYS, &c.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
and our full and complete stock of BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, in all the desirable shades, presents a variety of goods to select from for the holidays
UNEQUALED IN THE CITY.

N. B.—Now opening, in addition, 1,000 DOZENS WHITE AND PARTI-COLORED KID GLOVES, BEST QUALITY, FRESH GOODS, DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR THE COMING HOLIDAY SEASON. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS,

AND TOYS.
R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT
GLOVE BOXES, INLAID, &c.,
WORK BOXES,
CHINA, GLASS, AND PAPIER-MACHE FIGURES,
GAMES, EVERY VARIETY OF TOYS,
PERFUMERY,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINEST CLASS
DOLLS IMPORTED, &c.
A large assortment of all sizes of
WAX DOLLS,
beautifully finished with curly hair, that say
PAPA AND MAMMA,
with all the variations.
MAKING AN ELEGANT VARIETY TO SELECT
FROM FOR PRESENTS TO
LADIES, GENTLEMEN,
LADS, LASSES,
AND CHILDREN.
MANY OF THESE GOODS ARE OUR OWN IMPORTATION, ENTIRELY NOVEL IN DESIGN, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A full assortment of fine
PHOTOGRAPIC ALBUMS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

CURTAINS.

New styles, 1863. Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese, do. Damask, Cornices, and all Other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

CORNICES.

All the New Styles at KELTY'S, No. 359, Broadway, New-York.

PIANO COVERS.

New Patterns of Piano and Table Covers at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

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New Patterns for Dwellings, for Stores, for Churches, for Hotels, for Steamboats. New Styles of Fixtures.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Richest class of fine Work Boxes, Jewel Cabinets and Boxes, fine Glove Boxes. A splendid assortment of fancy Cigar Stands and Boxes.

RICH PARIS FANS AND COMBS.

Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, Desks, Papeteries, Fancy Ornaments, Toys, Games, &c.
FINE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
COLLAR SETS,
LACE COLLARS, SLEEVES, SETS, VEILS,
WORSTED KNIT ARTICLES.
SACKS, HOODS, JACKETS, LEGGINS.
SONTAGS.
GLOVES AND SCARFS.
SASH, BONNET, AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

Also, closing out below cost, Children's Trimmed Hats, Velvet Bonnets, &c.

J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,117 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH-ST.,
OPPOSITE WORTH MONUMENT.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
AT DAVIDSON'S
"BOWERY CLOAK STORE."
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.
HEAVY UNION BEAVER CLOAKS, only $6 50.
HEAVY UNION DOESKIN CLOAKS, only $8 50.
HEAVY ENGLISH BEAVER CLOAKS, only $10.
HEAVY FRENCH DOESKIN CLOAKS, only $12 50.
ALSO,
WIDE BLACK SILK VELVET, only $5 and $7.
WIDE "LYONS VELVET," ALL SILK, only $12 50.
"LADIES' POLITELY WAITED UPON."
C. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

BROADWAY CLOAK EMPORIUM.
No, 747 BROADWAY
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 21
LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, $85, $90, $100.
SILK CLOAKS, WADDED, $45, $50, $55.
WHITE CLOTH AND MERINO OPERA CLOAKS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,

No. 148 EAST NINTH-ST.,
(Adjoining A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
have received a beautiful assortment of reception bonnets, head-dresses, caps, flowers, nets; also, outside and inside Martines.

We beg to notify our friends and patrons that our now establishment has no connection with the house No. 712 Broadway, having sold our interest on the 6th of August, 1862. NATALIE TILMAN.
VICTORINE FRANCK.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

OF PARIS BALMORAL SKIRTS,
just received,
from $6 to $12 each
A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT,
At GAYNOR'S Corset and Skirt Establishment,
No. 765 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Shaker Knit, Lambswool, Merino and Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, three and four-ply Linen Collars, fine Silk Neckties and Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, at low prices.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedcloths. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

AT MOWBRAY'S CLOAK STORE,

No. 269 Grand, corner of Forsyth-st.

Heavy Pilot Cloaks	$7
Heavy Beaver Cloaks	10
Heavy Doeskin Cloaks	15
English Melton Cloaks	12

Extra-fine Doeskin and Beaver Cloaks, from $18 to $25.
Velvet Cloaks, from $60 up to $100.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET CLOAKS.
AT
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH'S No. 1,143 BROADWAY.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

Intercepted Rebel Correspondence

Inside History of Blockade-Running.

The Vessels all Captured and the Business Ruinous.

The French Emperor Takes a Hand In It.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN EUROPE.

Very Interesting and Racy Developments.

The following private correspondence of Col. Lamar, recently a rebel agent in England, for the purchasing of steamers, negotiating Confederate cotton bonds, &c., was found on board the prize steamer *Ceres*, recently captured off Wilmington.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.

No. 13 Tempest Hey, Liverpool, Oct. 19, 1863.

My Dear Colonel: *The news from the blockade runners is decidedly bad. Six of the last boats have recently been caught, among them the Advance and Eugenia.* Nothing has entered Wilmington for one month. 'Tis useless to consider any steamer that cannot run 17 miles. The more I reflect upon the "in port," the more am I impressed with the selection. In these times, risk must be run of unusual character, and all movements well digested. I have merely to say that, so far as I am personally concerned, there shall be no shortcomings. My family require all my energy, and I've made up my mind to enter into the business with a vim.

The sooner the "fastest boat in the world" is started, the better. She will become the "floating California."

Gen. B. will drop you a few lines. In haste, most truly,

J. N. MAFFIT.

MORE TESTIMONY TO THE SAME EFFECT.

St. George, Bermuda, Dec. 2, 1863.

Messrs. Wm. C. Bee & Co., Charles F. Mitchell & Co., Charleston, S. C., Agents:

Dear Sirs: I am favored with yours of the 28th of October, and thank you for its contents. Mr. Juny left here about a month ago, per *Ariosto*, for Nassau, as he did not expect any of your boats to come here immediately. Should any of them present themselves to my care, my best exertions will be used to give dispatch, and promote the interests of your Company. Meantime, we are quiet here. *The only boats that came in from Wilmington this moon were the Flora and Gibraltar*, but several boats are expected from England.

Coal in good supply. Price to boats 50s. per ton. Cotton ports—last paid, 9-16c.

Yours, truly, WM. P. CAMPBELL.

NEW-YORK CITY INTERESTED.

St. George's, Bermuda, Dec. 2, 1863.

Henry Hart, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.:

Dear Sir: * * *

I have been here about a month, and will leave for Nassau as soon as I dispose of a cargo I have here, and if I am not asking too much, would like to have you assist me in disposing of it. * * *

I have facilities for getting almost anything from New-York, and the reason why I am so anxious to dispose of the cargo I have here is, that I wish to make arrangements to purchase either the *Margaret and Jessie* or *Cornubia*, when they are sold. This is one of the reasons why I am so urgent. If you can post me and give me all the points by this vessel, on her return, you will do me a great favor. I write this letter in duplicate so that it may have a chance to reach you. I wrote you by the *Lee*, on her last trip, and suppose my letter was destroyed. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am.

Very truly yours, FRANK SMITH,
of Memphis, Tenn.

TOO MANY SHOULDER-STRAPS.

Brest, Sept. 14, 1863.

Dear Sir: The *Florida* is overcrowded with officers. I had to return Lieut. Ramsay for want of room. If it was in my power, much pleasure would it give me to oblige you, and appoint the gallant young Jones.

There is every prospect of Bulloch having it in his power to make the appointment in a short time, and a little more patience will have to be exercised by the young gentleman.

Am quite unwell, so much so as to be under the necessity of asking for a relief. Yellow fever, and a chronic affection of the heart, with hard cruising, has used me up, so, ere it be too late, I must try to build up again. Am writing on my back. Expect to be in Paris soon, when I will act with you, in any way, for young Jones' benefit.

Yours truly, &c., J. N. MAFFIT.

Col. C. A. P. Lamar, Paris.

BUILDING SHIPS AND CAMPAIGNING.

Burlington Hotel, Oct. 22, 1863.

My Dear Sir: I know that Col. Saunders had a contract with the Secretary of the Navy to build ships in Europe, but have no knowledge in reference to his contract having been canceled or invalidated. Mr. Mason can probably give more information on the subject than any other person.

Very truly yours, C. J. McRAE.

To Col. C. A. P. Lamar, Tavistock Hotel, London.

P. S.—After Saturday I will be ready to join you in looking after our young London friends. In order that we may enlarge the campaign, do come and dine with me on Saturday at 7 o'clock. Until then I shall be much engaged. C. J. M.

MORE FAST SHIPS WANTED.

No. 4 Madison-place, London, E. C., Oct. 5, 1863.

Col Lamar, Paris:

Dear Sir: Mr. Bigbee has not yet returned to London, but in reply to mine he says he would be willing to sell the ships he is building. The first to be ready in November and the other in December; they will draw 10 feet loaded, carry 1,200 to 1,300 bales and four days coal, full steaming. There are one or two particular advantages connected with these boats over any I have yet heard of, and to that I wish to call your attention. The engines are so constructed as to be driven at a very much higher pressure in tropical waters than any engines can be unless so constructed. The consequence is they can maintain very great speed when required. Again, they are built so as to be valuable in case of peace at a moderate cost for alterations; also, considerable attention has been paid to these maintaining a larger speed in proportion when loaded than when light, and then being so soon ready greatly increases their value over the ——, ready in January next.

Private.—Mr. Begbie would, I know, like to enter into arrangement with some one like yourself, of good standing, to manage things on the other side. I can assure you, from my own knowledge, that no one in this country possesses the practical knowledge that he does, which is necessary for steamship making, and if you will make a point of letting me know when you will be in England, I shall have great pleasure in arranging for you with him. I have no doubt it will lead to business. Mr. Begbie asks £33,000 for the first boat; the half therefore would be £17,500; this he would be disposed to take, say £10,000 either in cash or bills three to four months English, and balance on ship's leaving. Awaiting the pleasure of your reply,

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
JOHN BURROUGHS.

THOMAS STIRLING BEGBIE DON'T LIKE TO PILE UP ASSETS IN THE SOUTH.

[Private.]

No. 4 Mansion House-place,
London, Oct. 26, 1863.

Col. C. L. Lamar, Tavistock Hotel:

Dear Sir: With reference to the proposition contained in your letter of the 23d instant, and to the interview of that date at which the subject was more fully discussed between us, I deem it courteous toward you to give you an answer at the earliest possible day. I regret exceedingly that the terms you propose cannot be accepted by me, nor do I see how to make you a counter proposal that you have it in our power to carry out; owing to my position with respect to funds due to me by your Government, and also locked up inside, it would be imprudent my going on locking up in the same quarter; the arrangement enacted on the other side, whereby I am deprived, without my consent, of the use of one-third of my steamer, at a nominal rate of freight, is highly distasteful to my ideas of justice, and, I submit, extremely prejudicial to your Government's cause. By my letters, received to-day, I learn I am advised that cotton is selling at 55 and 60 cents per pound, and that exchange is nominally at 1,500 premium, but cannot be obtained even at that. This is 2d. per pound—a most remunerative trade if it could be carried on with only Federal restrictions, and with such craft as my two paddles. I shall be most happy to learn that you can make such arrangements as would admit of yourself and friends becoming the owners of one or both of my steamers, and to effect this I am willing to give liberal terms, but I cannot take such payments as would only increase my assets in the South. Depending, as I should be under your proposal, on the bringing out of cotton in these steamers, it must be perfectly evident to you that my best plan, if I find, as I have done, all the capital necessary to send these boats inside, is to send them in on my own account, or in conjunction with friends here who would take an interest, and relieve me of their share of purchase, and retain the profit to myself and friends.

My course of action in this matter will not be decided for a month, as I have another profitable employment provided for these steamers elsewhere, but should they go where I know they would do so brilliantly, or should I have occasion to avail of your good offices on the other side, I shall not fail to do so in the full conviction that from your position and business capacity, my affairs will be energetically and well looked after.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
THOS. STIRLING BEGBIE.

FRENCH EMPEROR CONSENTS TO MATAMORAS TRADE—MONEY WANTED—TALL SWEARING.

No. 19 Rue de Penthievie,
Paris, Oct. 10, 1863.

My Dear Sir and Friend: I have telegraphed to Sanders yesterday, that my friend was ready to execute his contract, provided the cotton was surely delivered in Matamoras. *I have also stated to him that the protection of the Emperor was obtained*, which would allow the goods to enter that port, and the cotton to issue therefrom, without the slightest difficulty.

Now, I am satisfied that we could obtain from my friend five per cent. commission upon the value of furnitures made, and three per cent. or two per cent., upon all that the cotton may bring in the European markets above the cost of said supplies; provided, however, that Childs would transfer his contract, and allow my friend fifty per cent. of the hundred per cent. allowed to himself by the contract. This could hardly be refused, for my friend not only advances the capital necessary to carry on the contract, but also procures the influence of the Emperor, which assures the success of the whole scheme beyond the probability of a doubt.

But I doubt very much that my friend would advance the £2,000 required by these gentlemen. Could you or would you advance the said sum to assure the execution of the contract by us? They need not know you are the party advancing the same; and in that case, I would require from them, besides what we are to have from my friend as above stated, 10 per cent. on the money advanced, and 10 per cent. upon their share of the profits; the whole to be divided between us. This, I think, would be a nice piece of business. What do you say to it? Had you not better see the parties and hurry the matter, if you believe the busines, as stated here, a profitable one? My friend is very uneasy lest the contract should be executed in England; he is very anxious to take hold of it, not only because he believes it to be a profitable one, *but also because he has seen the Emperor in person*, and would not like the Emperor to suppose that he had been fooled in the matter. This, of course, would enable us to get from him the terms which I have mentioned, which terms, of course, need not be mentioned to S. or Ch.

A very strong argument to use with these parties is, that *by our combination they get a protection which Lord Russell would never extend to the English merchants*, and which makes the whole business a safe one—just as much so as though we were in time of peace.

Should you share my opinion, try to convince them; hurry them on to Paris, for delay and procrastination might prove fatal to our plans. Let me know whether you are always disposed to advance, what sum, and how I would be able to get it, either by drawing on you, or by remitting it to me. So soon as I hear something definite upon this subject, I would go to work, close his matter here with all parties, and then proceed to London to help you through the other matter.

For God sake lose no time and answer me fully, and telegraph me whether the parties are forthcoming. PECQUET DU BELLEY.

Maffit has not come as expected. Impress upon Sanders the necessity of holding his tongue with regard to the protection alluded to, for it would damn us if let out.

I repeat it here again, it is agreed and understood between myself and my friend, that should we get the contract transferred to him upon these gentlemen allowing him, on account of his risks, advances, or rather disbursements and influence, we would be entitled, first, to five per cent. commission upon the whole value of the orders to be filled; second, thirty per cent. upon the difference between the invoice bill and the net proceeds of the cotton sold here.

These gentlemen allowing us even five per cent. upon their interest, and the money advanced by you, would make it a glorious thing.

I say, *d—n it all*, the news just in ought to decide them. The thing is ready; 24 hours will settle the whole thing. D—n it all, go to work and telegraph, for our man is very anxious on account of his Majesty.

I will go to England and fix the railroad concern, and speak about a box of samples from our friend, to be placed *in the steel* and presented to Jeff, with an offer to supply our army in time of peace and war. We would on that receive forever a commission of five per cent. also.

Since writing the within letter, I have seen my friend, and he agrees to the item of five per cent. commission on the value of the goods furnished, and thirty per cent. on the surplus brought by the cotton in Europe. It is worth while to get it, is it not?

MORE ABOUT THE MATAMORAS BUSINESS.

No. 19 Rue de Penthievie, Paris, Oct. 13, 1863.

My Dear Sir: Upon receipt of your note of yesterday I have called to see my friends, and, in relation to the proposed operation, I found them disposed in principle to execute the contracts referred to, provided the cotton's arrival at Matamoras be made certain.

What is the quantity of bales?
What is the price the cotton is to be delivered at?
When is the cotton to be at Matamoras?
What are the objects to be furnished?
Where are they to be delivered?
How is our interest to be guarded and secured? &c., &c.

All these are questions hardly to be discussed by correspondence, and which should all be stated so as to place the whole matter in its proper light.

Evidently there can be no definite engagement before the parties meet and agree upon all these terms. Do you not think it worth while for you to accompany your friend over to Paris? I really think so. If you cannot, fix our interests with him before he starts from London.

As I presume you wish me to abstain from making any statement to the party referred to in your letter, and as I suppose your letter refers to the same contract, I will be silent in that quarter until I hear more fully from you upon the subject. I will beg of you not to be so d—d mysterious another time, for I assure you I felt somewhat puzzled about it.

Let me hear from you, soon, so that I may act in the premises according to your wishes and directions. Nay, I feel, by some sort of magnetic power, to pull with you entirely and exclusively.

Let me know, also, what has been the result of your interview with regard to our railroad operations. If Capt. M. is with you, give him our best love. It is almost useless to say that any other correspondent must ignore my having written to you.

Yours, very sincerely,
PECQUET DU BELLEY.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR WILL AID THE PROJECT IF IT CAN BE KEPT SECRET.

No. 19 Rue de Penthievie, Paris, Oct. 14, 1863.

Col. C. A. P. Lamar:

Dear Sir and Friend: My friend has seen the Emperor during the evening. *He is authorized to proceed at once with the business, and is promised the full protection of the French flag. The only condition imposed by the Emperor is that the operation shall be kept in profound secrecy.* On this side of the channel we are ready to treat. Hurry your party, settle with him, and if you cannot possibly come over with him, address him to me with a copy of his engagements, and impress upon him the necessity of being mute upon the object of his visit here. Business of that kind can gain nothing by delay.

I was disappointed not to have received some news about your interview of yesterday.

Push ahead and let me know what position I am to assume toward my other correspondent.

Yours sincerely, PECQUET DU BELLEY.

IS ANXIOUS TO ENTER INTO CONTRACT FOR BLOCKADE-RUNNING, VIA MATAMORAS.

No. 19 Rue de Penthievie,
Paris, Oct. 15, 1863.

Dear Sir and Friend: Having received no answer to my letter of the day before yesterday, I telegraphed this morning to know when the bearer of the contract would come to Paris. I now write to inform you that my friend is not only ready, but anxious to go into the operation. You had better take advantage of his favorable dispositions at once, so as to make it a sure business. He came again to see me this morning, to know if I had heard from my parties. I told him I expected an answer, which I would communicate when I received it.

Having also written an evasive letter to S., I am anxious myself to hear from you to know exactly what to write to him upon the subject.

What about your interview with Mr. Valentine? Is everything right in that quarter?

They are at work at the Navy Department for the wood contract. I hope to be able to write you full details about them before you leave England.

Let me know also when your departure is to take place.

Your, very friendly,
PECQUET DU BELLEY.

Telegraph to me to-morrow morning.

OPINION ON CONFEDERATE BONDS.

Grand Hotel, Paris, Oct. 14, 1863.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday. I take due notice of what you apprize me about the Confederate bonds.

My bonds are more advantageous than those of the Confederate loan. The cotton is delivered by the Confederate States at 5d. instead of 6d., and you can choose the ports where it is to be delivered. On another hand, they are delivered by the Confederate ambassadors. It is for that I think they are to be preferred for running the blockade to those of the loan.

We have been offered already 60 cents on the dollar, and we expected to have a better price. However, if you can give us that price *net* for us, taking a commission for you and Mr. Kinessey, to whom I promised one over that price, I think my partner and I will be willing to sell you for ten thousand pounds value. I write to him on that subject, and if you will be so kind [as] to see him, I expect you will do something. His address is No. 28 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, City. Ask for Mr. Parson, at Messrs. Gordon, Coleman & Co.'s.

Wishing that we succeed, I am yours faithfully,
G. DE PICCIOTTO.

A FEMALE FRIEND OF MAFFIT IN DISTRESS.

No. 13 Tempest-hey, Liverpool, Oct. 22, 1863.

Dear Lamar: That interesting friend of mine is now in London, at the Coburg Hotel, No. 14 Charles-street, Grosvenor-square.

She writes in great distress and humiliation, as usual, asking for money to go home with. She called upon old Mason, and he told her he was unable to give assistance. Take a look at her.

Yours truly, J. N. MAFFIT.

Expect to be off in an hour.

RAISING THE WIND.

Grand Hotel, Paris, Oct. 11, 1863.

Dear Sir: I send you these few lines to remind you [of] the business of which I spoke to you during your stay in Paris.

We have from the Confederate Government raised, or to raise in a few days, an amount of £40,000 to £45,000, in cotton bonds. We shall wish to have an advance of fifty per cent. on their value, and run the blockade on joint account with the party who will advance the money. Since the cotton in these bonds is reckoned at five pence per pound, the party who will advance that money in running the blockade will have cotton purchased at two and a half pence, since we require only £20,000 for a value of more than £40,000 in cotton bonds at five pence, to be delivered at any port of the Confederate States at thirty days' notice, at five pence. If you can't manage the thing, or if you prefer [to] buy the bonds, we shall be very glad to sell them at a fair price.

I write to-day to Mr. Pearson, with whom I am in partnership for this business, and who will have the pleasure of calling at your hotel.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. DE PICCIOTTO.

The address of Mr. Pearson is at Gordon, Coleman & Co., No. 28 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, City, London. My address is G. de Picciotto, Grand Hotel, Paris.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

CLERGYMEN TO PRAY BUT NOT FIGHT.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented petitions from Connecticut in favor of the exemption of clergymen from the operations of the draft.

THE NATIONAL STATUTES.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) gave notice of a bill to provide for the revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF KANSAS.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Union,) gave notice of a bill relative to the assumption of the indebtedness of Kansas.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Union,) made a motion that a Select Committee of nine members upon the Pacific Railroad be appointed. Agreed to.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to communicate to the Senate the reason of the frequent failures of the mail between this city and New-York, and asking what legislation is necessary to remedy them, and if a new railroad to New-York be not required to meet the demands of the postal service.

AFFLICTING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill concerning members of Congress, as follows:

"No Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress shall, during his continuance in office as such, be employed, with or without compensation, as attorney or counsel, directly or indirectly, in any suit, cause or matter in which the United States are interested as a party or otherwise, pending or to be heard or determined in any Court or before any department or tribunal whatsoever, either civil or military."

RELIEF WANTED.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, (Union,) submitted the following joint resolution for the relief of the State of Wisconsin.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, That the Secretary of the Department of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized to allow to the State of Wisconsin five per centum of the net proceeds derived from the sale of public lands, as provided in the Act of 6th of August, 1846, and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the State 125,431 82-100 acres of land granted to the Territory of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of the Lake Michigan and Rock River Canal, in said State, &c., &c.

THE BOUNTY APPROPRIATION.

The joint resolution of the House appropriating twenty millions of dollars for the bounties, advanced pay and premiums of enlisted men, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the additional provision of fifty thousand dollars to supply deficiencies in printing was stricken out.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Union,) moved that a proviso be inserted that no part of this sum be paid to any enlisted man after the 5th of January next, which was adopted.

Mr. Fessenden moved that that proviso be so amended that no bounty be paid after the 5th of January, except such as is now provided for by existing law.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) opposed the policy of paying bounties and favored adherence to the present bounties. There was a limit to the ability of all nations to pay. Such a limit should be avoided by us in our appropriations. He (Sherman) would not embarrass the operations of the Government, nor did he believe the adoption of his recommendation would occasion such embarrassment.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, (Dem.,) favored the present law of enrollment as the fairest and best mode of increasing our armies and one entirely adequate to the requirements of the service.

Mr. Fessenden said that we might go on and fail to pass the bill and the expense of enlistments would run on under the pledge of the War Department till the bounties would absorb more than this bill demanded. We should regulate this matter by law. He wanted the Executive Departments to know that when a law is given them it is no part of their duty to make a law for themselves or make promises they cannot perform.

They were led into this mistake by an error of calculation. Enlistments had come in so much faster than commutations from exemption that they were suddenly found without means to redeem their pledges. He had no particular fault to find with them because the reality had exceeded their calculations. Congress is the body to settle these questions, and they should be settled now. Let us pass a law at once. Let members stay here until it is accomplished, and when it is so accomplished, let it be the permanent policy. We should rely upon the most fair and equal law that could be presented—a draft.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) asked: "How are we to procure the reënlistment of soldiers if these bounties are not offered?"

Mr. Sherman replied that the enlistments did not expire generally till July or August next, affording ample time to fill the ranks up anew.

Mr. Wilson discussed the general features of the measure proposed, and favored the speedy passage of the amendments needed to the law, letting the commutation principle stand as it is—a feature which he belived nineteen-twentieths of the people favored. He also hoped that further burdens would be placed on the other end of the country, and that black regiments would be placed in the field to the number of a quarter of a million. He believed that a shout throughout the country would attend such a glorious consummation.

Messrs. Harris and Ten Eyck made a few remarks on the merits of the bill.

The vote upon Mr. Fessenden's amendment was then taken, resulting as follows: yeas, 25; nays, 9.

The resolution was then reported to the Senate, and Mr. Wilson offered an additional section to the effect that the money received from drafted persons shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to be drawn out on requisition as other money, and be appropriated to the payment of bounties and procurement of substitutes.

After a few remarks the amendment was adopted.

The resolution was then read a third time and passed without a dissenting voice.

THANKS TO CAPT. RODGERS.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Union,) reported the House joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Capt. John Rodgers, for the captures made and general good conduct. Which was considered and adopted.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The Bounty and Pay Bill pending, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Wilson, and the Enrollment Bill was taken up, and the Committee's amendments from the 1st to the 8th, was acted upon seriatim and adopted.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, (Dem.) proposed to amend the section relative to classes, as follows: "That the national forces of the United States not now in the military service enrolled under this act shall be divided into two classes; the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of 20 and 45 years, and who are unmarried. The second class shall comprise all other persons subject to do military duty, and the persons of the second class shall not in any district be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called." He supported the amendment in a speech, giving reasons why married persons should be exempt until an absolute necessity existed for their services.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, (Union,) was afraid all magistrates and clergymen would require relief from their burthensome duties, should the amendment be adopted. Some experience in special provision for families of enlisted married men in Wisconsin admonished him that such would be the case.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered an amendment exempting clergymen, and supported it in a speech. As the title of minister was vague, he proposed to restrict exemption to those only actually in the clerical service, and vouched for as such by those of their own communion.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Union,) said clergymen were among the most patriotic of men. They had preached for the Union and prayed for the Union, and he was willing that they should fight for the Union. The precedent of Charlemagne, cited by the gentleman from Connecticut, should not affect his vote.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Union,) did not think clergymen had complained of the conscription. He had heard them thank God that their manhood was thus recognized.

The vote was then taken on this amendment, resulting in yeas, 8; nays, 33. Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Dixon, Doolittle, Hicks, Morrill, Saulsbury, Sumner and Van Winkle.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment, offering to persons who may enlist in any of the seceded States the benefit of the provisions of this act. After a few remarks, he withdrew the amendment temporarily. The bill lies over.

HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Johnson called up the House resolution for adjournment from Wednesday, and a vote was taken, with the following results: yeas 27, nays 15.

UNEMPLOYED GENERAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Trumbull submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish the Senate with the names of all the Major and Brigadier-Generals who are without commands equal to a brigade, stating how long each has been without such command, and whether each has a staff, and, if so, how numerous and of what rank, and what amount of pay, including commutations and rations each, together with the numbers of his staff, has been receiving; and also that the Secretary of War inform the Senate how many Major and Brigadier-Generals are in command of departments, districts and posts, in the loyal States, and whether any necessity exists that requires that those departments, districts and posts should be commanded by officers of such high rank with their numerous and expensive staffs.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which was made the special order for Jan. 6.

PROCEEDINGS IN A HEAVY CLAIM SUSPENDED.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana (Dem.), from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution requesting the First Comptroller of the Treasury to suspend proceedings relating to the claim of Carmack & Ramsey, involving nearly $2,000,000 on account of carrying the mail, until further action of Congress.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the First Comptroller had already suspended action in the case.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Union,) inquired whether the Comptroller, after hearing the argument, had not come to a point to make up his decision, and whether this resolution did not come from parties who had agreed to submit the question to the Comptroller.

Mr. Holman did not know the Comptroller was prepared to render his judgment, and thought the Court of Claims was the proper tribunal to decide the case. After further debate, in the course of which Mr. Morrill said, to take the subject from the Comptroller's hands, involved an imputation on the latter's character, the resolution was adopted, 110 against 36.

Mr. Hale, of the Committee on Claims, reported a joint resolution referring all the papers in the Carmack and Ramsey case to the Court of Claims, and it was passed.

CANAL CONVENTION MEMORIAL.

A resolution was adopted to print ten thousand copies of the memorial of the "National Canal Convention," which was communicated to the House by the President.

BILL TO PAY THE LOCAL FORCES OF MISSOURI.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, reported yesterday to pay the officers and men called out for home defence in the Western or Missouri Department.

Messrs. McClurg, Boyd, Blow and King, all of Missouri, earnestly advocated the bill.

In the course of the debate it was said that the Home Guard of Missouri were the first to bear the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, and had it not been for them Missouri would now be a rebel State. Speculators, on false representations, were buying the claims for thirty to fifty per cent. discount, and the early passage of the bill would end this "genteel" swindling.

Mr. Cox's amendment was adopted. It secures the payment of the money to those interested immediately.

After further debate the bill was passed. It appropriates over $700,000 to the officers and men in the Western or Missouri Department.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Military Academy appropriation bill.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, (Union,) expressed the hope that the "previous question" would not be called on its passage. He wished the bill referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which has now before it memorials and letters, more or less connected with the support of the Military Academy and enveloping questions as to how far military schools can be sustained without the aid of the Government, and how far future appropriations for West Point may be abridged.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) thought we had time to reconstruct the West Point Academy during the war. He hoped the Military Committee would prepare their report without reference to this.

Mr. Schenck did not see the force of the gentleman's remarks, as the pending bill appropriates for the year ending June, 1865. He moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Motion disagreed to.

The bill was then passed.

CONCERNING PROVOST-MARSHALS.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to make an immediate inquiry into the expediency of amending the Enrollment Law, so as to compel the Provost-Marshals to hold their examinations for physical debility, &c., at the Country towns.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT ON THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Mr. Philip Johnson, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.) offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the supreme judicial tribunal of the State of Pennsylvania has decided solemnly that the Act of March 3, 1863, commonly called the Conscription, is contrary to and violative of the provisions of the Constitution, and, therefore, null and void; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sworn duty of the Executive Department of the Government, either to acquiesce in the decision, in that State, or bring the question involved before the Supreme Court of the United States for final judication, to the end that if Congress shall deem such legislation necessary, a bill shall be proposed not subject to constitutional objections.

The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 80 against 43.

Yeas—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Beaman, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Broomall, A. W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Ganson, Gooch, Grinnell, Hale, Rigby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Longyear, Lovejoy, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Odell, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Schofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas, Tracy, Upton, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilson, Wilder and Winfield.

Nays—Messrs. Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Holman, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Leblond, Long, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Rodgers, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Strouse, Sweat, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White and Fernando Wood.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill appropriating twenty millions for the pay of bounties and premiums.

Adjourned.

ANNUAL NEW-ENGLAND DINNER.

Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

Speeches by Henry Hurlburt, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Gen. Dix, Gen. Sickles, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Burnside, Senator Hale, Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

The "New-England Society in the City of New-York," celebrated the Fifty-eighth Anniversary of their existence, and the Two Hundred and Forty-third Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims in Plymouth, in their usual manner, last evening, by a dinner at the Astor House. About three hundred and twenty persons, including members of the Society and invited guests, sat down at the tables. The President of the Society, Mr. Henry Hurlbut, presided on the occasion, and on his right sat Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. John P. Hale, United States Senator from New-Hampshire, Rev. Dr. Weston, Gen. Sickles, Judge Roosevelt, Gen. Dix, Joseph Hoxie and Wm. M. Evarts; while on his left sat Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Gen. Burnside, Admiral Farragut, Mayor Opdyke, Gen. Dwight, James T. Brady and John E. Devlin. Among the other guests present were Thurlow Weed, Recorder Hoffman, United States District-Attorney E. D. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Stuart, L. Woodford, of the monitor regiment, Surveyor Andrews, and many more. The Marine Band from the *North Carolina* furnished the music, and among the decorations of the tables were ornamental pieces, representing the Landing of the Pilgrims, the ship *May Flower*, Temple of Liberty, Equestrian Statue of Washington, Temple of Justice, etc. A large banner was suspended over the entrance to the dining-hall, on which was inscibed the words of Webster, "Liberty and Union now and forever." Before sitting down to dinner, grace was said by Rev. Dr. Vinton, and after the removal of the cloth Rev. Dr. Weston briefly returned thanks. The speaking was opened by Mr. Hurlbut, who thanked the members of the Society for the honor conferred by his reëlection to the Presidency of the Society for another year, and after alluding to the distinguished guests present, proceeded to read the

First Regular Toast.—*The Day we Celebrate*—We meet again, children of the Pilgrims, to remember our fathers. In this day of our struggle for the life of the nation may their sublime courage and virtue give us new heart to defend the glorious heritage they left us.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock responded. We had met, he said, to commemorate the virtues and the courage of our sons. Those who first came to Plymouth were few in numbers, but they were soon followed by more of the same sort, only more so. [Laughter.] From those early pilgrims had sprung 8,000,000 of people on this continent—one-third of our entire white population of the country. He quoted de Tacqueville, the most philosophic foreigner who had ever written about this country, to the effect that the American nation was essentially a Yankee nation and took its stand and character from New England. The great characteristic of the Puritan was, that he feared God, and fearing Him knew no other fear. Loving God he loved all mankind. In the words of Macauley the Puritan prayed with his knees on the neck of tyrants—not so much absorbed in his prayer as to let the tyrant slip, and not so much absorbed with the tyrant as to forget his prayer. [Laughter.] The Puritan, like all other heroes, had his critics. There never was a piece of statuary so perfect that some shoemaker or tailor might not be found to find fault with the sandals or the drapery; and God Almighty never launched a hero into history, without some poor critic being found to [illegible]. The best view of Mount Washington could not be had while climbing its sides. It was better 20 miles off. Don't get too near the heroes, (placing his hand on the shoulder of Gen. Burnside amidst uproarous laughter.) The speaker reminded his hearers that he was speaking figuratively. [Laughter.] He continued at length to speak of the distinguishing virtues of the Puritans—their love of liberty, their hatred of oppression, their fear of God, and conjured his hearers to emulate their character and their principles. [Applause.]

Second Regular Toast.—*The President of the United States*—Pioneer on the frontier of freedom; while he leads the way America will take no step backward in her great career.

Drank with the honors.

Third Regular Toast.—*The State of New-York*—Her imperial people, heirs in their own right to the proud tradition of Dutch and English liberty, will ever join willing hands with the sons of the Pilgrims in upholding the honor of the Republic.

The President called upon the Corresponding Secretary to read in response a letter from Gov. Seymour, which was done.

Col. George H. Bliss then arose and said that inasmuch as Gov. Seymour had gone out of his way to attack New-England in his last annual message, he moved that the Society get up a subscription to make the Governor a free moral agent. [Great applause and laughter and a few hisses.]

The President then read the

Fourth Regular Toast.—*The City of New-York*—The days of July will be forgiven and forgotten when history makes up the record, and tells how she spared not her sons or her treasure in the good cause.

Mayor Opdyke responded. He felt, he said, that after his official career had been virtually ended by the election of his successor he ought to be excused from responding to the toast. The evil that men do, in the words of Shakespeare, lives after them, while the good is interred with their bones. There was a difference of opinion, it appeared, between the great dramatist and the New-England Society. The difference, however, was probably more in appearance than in reality. He would fain believe that the future historian would dwell lightly upon those dark days in July, while he would dwell with delight upon those acts of patriotism which the City of New-York did before and after those evil days. He was glad to feel that the people of this City, at present, without distinction of party, stood together almost as one man in support of the country and in favor of putting down the rebellion. The speaker then alluded to the heroes of the Union then present—Admiral Farragut, Gen. Burnside, Gen. Sickles, and others—and at the mention of each name the audience arose and gave three cheers. The Mayor closed his remarks amidst the most enthusinstic applause.

Fifth Regular Toast.—*The Flag—the Old Flag*—At last it waves upon the soil of every State. It flaunts defiance in the face of treason, and soon shall float in triumph and in honor over her unhallowed grave.

Responded to by Gen. Dix, who, on rising, was greeted with prolonged applause:

In every age; he said, through which mankind had passed, organized communities have had appropriate emblems for the assertion of their authority at home and their rights abroad. Victories, social progress, the march of the nations to prosperity and power have become identified with them. Insult to them from abroad has been resented by war. Treachery to them at home has been visited with the penalties of treason. They have been hallowed by lofty and ennobling associations; but none of them by higher or more endearing recollections than the flag which hangs over us to-day—the same flag under which our fathers battled for freedom and independence. It was adopted by the old Congress while the new-born Republic was struggling into life. Our armies first went forth to combat under it when Washington was their Commander-in-Chief. In the hour of victory we have given it to the winds as the expression of our thankfulness and joy. In the days of our calamity we have turned to it for support, as the people of God turned in the darkness of the night to the Pillar of Fire, which was conducting them through the perils of the wilderness. Holy associations like these should have made it sacred. But it has been more than once torn down and trampled under foot by traitors. When men have made up their minds to treason, the highest of all crimes, there is no baseness so low that they will not descend to it. [Cheers.] The time is not far distant when the elements of society in the United States, thus rudely and wickedly disturbed, must be readjusted, and the old order of things reëstablished, possibly with modifications growing as necessities out of the shock they have sustained. With whom shall the conditions of the reunion be negotiated and arranged? Certainly not with the men who caused the war, and with it the sacrifice of half a million of lives. National honor or retributive justice, respect for the principle of stability in established systems, a proper regard for the generations which are to come after us, and whose political organizations will derive strength or weakness from the issue of the mighty conflict we are engaged in—all there considerations demand that the architects of disorder who have violated the public peace and broken the social contract they had sworn to observe shall have no part in our future Government. With them we can never even negotiate for peace. When they shall have been expelled from the country they have devastated and dishonored; when their military power shall have been broken, and their forces dispersed, and the deluded masses of the South shall have been liberated from the tyranny under which they have been crushed, it will be time to make terms—not with the guilty leaders, but with those whom they have defrauded, plundered and oppressed. [Applause.] In such a contest as that in which we are now engaged, no man who thinks rightly, can doubt wherein his duty consists. It may be stated in a single breath. Stand by the Union. Stand by the Government; it is the representative of the Union. Stand by the Administration in its war measures; it is the exponent of the Government; nay, it is, for the time being, the Government itself. It may not have suited us all in every respect. We may think that in some things it has done wrong, in others that it might have done better. But the destinies of the country are in its hands, and it is not only the duty, but the interest of those who desire a speedy and successful termination of the war, to sustain it, strengthen it, coöperate with it cordially and thoroughly, until its authority is firmly reëstablished. [Applause.] Every day brings with it fresh evidence of the hopelessness of the rebel cause and the speedy exhaustion of its strength in resources and in men. Every day furnishes stronger assurance that the process of fermentation through which we are passing, will throw off what is impure, and give, in the end, new strength to the Union, new prosperity, glory and grandeur to the Republic. And to return to the topic with which I began—when our day of trial shall have gone by, the old flag shall float again unquestioned on the land and on the sea, the emblem not merely of the past, but of the latest and the noblest of all victories—the triumph of a great nation over the elements of weakness and danger contained within itself. [Tremendous and prolonged cheers.]

Sixth Regular Toast—*The Army and the Navy of the United States*—Our fields are whitened with their bones; our rivers crimsoned with their blood, but still the march, and still the sail, that on the land and on the sea Freedom and Right may reign supreme.

The President called upon Gen. Burnside to respond, and on rising he was received with prolonged cheers. He said that it was understood that Gen. Sickles was to respond to this toast, and he had not therefore, prepard himself. As he was not accustomed to act without preparation, and "looking ahead," he begged to be excused and would call upon Gen. Sickles to reply to the toast. Three cheers were then given for Gen. Burnside.

Gen. Sickles, being called upon, said that, in order to show that he could obey orders, he supposed he must respond. [Applause.] He had had the honor of leading nine New-England regiments in this war, and it gave him pleasure to bear testimony to their courage, their patience, their endurance, and their heroic devotion to the cause in which we were all engaged. He was one of those who had not heretofore followed what are called New-England ideas; he had even been complimented by Yancey as one of the two Northern men who had stood true to the South in the Charleston Convention. He told his Southern friends at that time that so long as they remained true to the Union and the Constitution, no hostile tread of armed soldiers would be heard in New-York prepared to march against the South, whatever might be the summons. On the contrary, should they attempt to break up this Government, the men whom they now counted as their friends would be the first to show themselves their foes. If his remarks here should ever reach these men, they would at least find that he had been as good as his word. Whatever might have been his former opinion of the institution of Slavery, he was now convinced that it must fall, and fall, too, through the treason of its friends and supporters. [Applause.] That treason he hated with an eternal hatred, and while he lived he would strike it a blow whenever and wherever he had a chance. [Great applause.]

At the close of Gen. Sickles' remarks, Admiral Farragut was called upon and returned his thanks for the compliment that had been paid to the Navy—a branch of the service which, whatever may have been its shortcomings, he was confident would yet prove that the compliments paid it, here were deserved. [Great applause.]

A toast from the New-England Society of Montreal, sent by telegraph, was then read, and the response thereto, that had been returned to Montreal.

Hon. Thurlow Weed here proposed three cheers for Midshipman Farragut, who served under Commodore Porter, in the frigate *Essex*, in the Pacific. The cheers were given with a will.

Seventh Regular Toast—*Our Corps d'Afrique*—"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

Senator John P. Hale, of New-Hampshire, responded to this toast, and spoke of the evidences afforded to-night of the fact which the great Galileo retracted and then reaffirmed—that the world moves. With this as a text, the speaker proceeded to show the gradual progress of public sentiment upon the subject of Slavery and the rights of the negro, from 1820 down to the present time, when the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of the North is that Slavery must perish. In conclusion, he said that, however much peace may be wished for, there was one condition precedent to all negotiations for it, and that was that peace must mean national life—it must mean the United States of America. [Great applause.]

Eighth Regular Toast.—*The Friends of America Abroad.*—The justice of our cause has raised up many a generous advocate. Its success will win for us the verdict of the world.

Henry Ward Beecher was called upon to respond to this toast, and on rising, was received with much applause. He said that our *advocates* abroad might be numbered without getting into the teens. He then recounted the names of some ten or a dozen men in England, Ireland and Scotland, who might be considered the *advocates* of the Northern cause. He proceeded to speak at considerable length of the condition of public sentiment abroad, and the ultimate bearings of our national struggle upon foreign peoples. He also spoke of the remarkable change in public sentiment at home, on the subject of the cause of the war. The people had at length struck to the root of this rebellion, and they found that root to be Slavery—and they had declared that Slavery should perish. [Great applause.]

Ninth Regular Toast.—*Our Sister Societies*—A goodly sisterhood of saints. At kindred shrines they trim the lamp of charity and fan the fires of patriotism. Their honored representatives are ever our welcome guests.

Responded to by James T. Brady, Esq., who for a quarter of an hour kept the audience in a roar of laughter by his wit and humor, and suddenly changing the tone of his remarks created the deepest sensation and drew forth rounds of applause, by the seriousness and earnestness of his remarks. Educated in a school of politics entirely at variance with most of his hearers, having maintained for years the extreme ground in what was called Southern Rights, he wished to say here, that any politician who tells the people that there could ever be a reconstruction of this Union on the basis of Slavery, *tells them a lie.* [Tremendous applause.]

The following additional toasts were appropriately noticed, and the company broke up a little after 12 o'clock:

Tenth Regular Toast.—*The Common Schools of New-England*—Would you know what lessons are taught there? Go, read the lives of and the deaths of her hundred thousand scholars in arms for civil liberty.

Eleventh Regular Toast.—*The Clergy of New-England*—Faithful watchmen upon the towers. They give the first warning of danger, and fail not to rally, and fear not to lead us against it.

Regular Toast.—*The Press*—Its unfaltering support has been the sheet-anchor of the ship of State in all the storms of war.

Regular Toast.—*Woman*—The strong staff and the beautiful rod which confirmed the feeble footsteps of our fathers in every period of the Pilgrims' progress.

Letters were received from Gov. Andrew, Senator Morgan, Senator Sumner, Hon. Josiah Quincey, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Vice-President Hamlin, Edward Everett, Hon. W. H. Seward, Attorney-General Bates; Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Gilmore, of New-Hampshire; Lord Lyons, Gov. Coburn, of Maine, and Gov. Seymour, of New-York—all expressing the deepest interest in the anniversary, and their regret at not being able to attend.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Arrival of Supplies by River—Improvements.

Chattanooga, Monday, Dec. 21.

Two boats arrived here from Bridgeport last night loaded with provisions.

All citizens here from the North are being enrolled with the view of covering the order for a draft.

Great improvements are being made here. The Post-office has been reëstablished and mail arrangements are being made by Postmaster Hood and Mail Agent E. P. Cone.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Union Meetings—Reconstruction Movements.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Gen. Kimball, who recently commanded at Little Rock, Ark., passed through Indianapolis yesterday for Washington. He represents that immense Union meetings were being held in all portions of the State, indorsing, without reserve, all the acts of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, and recommending a State Convention to be called for reorganizing the State Government without Slavery.

LITERARY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RACHEL RAY. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope, author of "Orley Farm," "Framley Parsonage," &c. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

By what secret magnetic springs, a man such as Mr. Trollope describes himself to be in his *American Travels*—middle-aged, portly, florid, bald-headed, and red-faced, has acquired his inimitable knowledge of the workings of the female heart, it is, we fear, in vain to inquire. That he possesses it no one can deny. Young ladies are to him what mosstroopers were to Scott, sentimental highwaymen to Bulwer, or man-of-wars-men to Maryatt. Their hopes, fears, loves, embarrassments, joys, and distresses, form the staple of his stories, and are depicted witn the variety of nature itself. No English writer but Miss Austin can be compared to him in this *specialité*, and even she yields to Mr. Trollope, who is the more gentle, and consequently the truer, artist. Women can scarcely be trusted to portray women; the sense of power implied in being "behind the scenes" makes them forget their own sex in their triumphant denunciation of offenders. *Rachel Ray* is a purely domestic and realistic story. Not a character is introduced, not a sentiment expressed, but what is in agreement with the daily life of a retired English country town. A tale of successful love ruffled only by temporary disturbances, gives no opportunity for vivid interest or excitement. It must pall on the appetites of those who feast on sensation stories, but the quiet truth of the picture, the genial good humor and the fatherly interest which the writer seems to take in the fortunes of his own creations, give *Rachel Ray* a charm that books of higher aim and more ambitious pretension too frequently want. If it does not add to, it well supports, Mr. Trollope's well-deserved reputation.

HISTORY OF THE SIOUX WAR AND MASSACRES OF 1862 AND 1863. By Isaac V. D. Heard. With Portaits and Illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This volume adds another chapter to the dark and bloody record of the intercourse between the American aborigines and their inevitable successors—civilized man. That many more sections of this record remain to be written seems improbable, from the rapidly vanishing traces of extinct tribes who disappear like the snow-flake on the river,—that they will be all of the sanguinary character of the present, the labors of the missionary, the philanthropist and the statesman, would fain prevent, but as yet with uncertain success. Mr. Heard's calm and candid history brings out in strong relief the remarkable way in which the frontier life of to-day reproduces the agonizing experiences of the earliest colonial settlers, and how still beneath the surface are found the strenuous virtues—man's courage—woman's faith and endurance, hopeful through horrors unmentionable, true to the maternal instincts to the utter forgetfulness of self. In respect to the number who perished, the massacre by the Indians of the Upper Minnesota, in the August of last year, stands prominent in the bloody drama which attends the march of the white race across the continent. Seven hundred and thirty-seven persons are known to have been slaughtered with the most horrible aggravations that cruelty could suggest, by far the larger proportion being women and children, and this in our own country at the "height of the Saratoga season." Surely, blame must rest somewhere, when such events are possible. Mr. Heard was a member of Gen. Sibley's avenging expedition, and acted as Recorder to the Military Commission which tried four hundred of the participants in the outbreak, so that his history has almost an official character.

LETTERS TO THE JONESES. By Timothy Titcomb, author of "Letters to Young People," "Gold Foil," "Lessons in Life," &c. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner.

The success of Dr. Holland as a popular instructor is creditable to himself and to the great public whose ear he so confidently possesses, that any new work of his is ordered in advance by the thousand, even before its nature is known, and simply on the guarantee of his authorship. To himself this popularity should and must be gratifying, because it has been won by no undue means. No tarnish is on his laurels. Not by any weak compliance with the wavering breath of the multitude—blinded for the moment and often most earnest for wrong—has he become to thousands a true and trusted "guide, philosopher and friend." Commencing as a censor of the minor morals, and dealing in his earliest work with the rationale of dress, deportment, courtship and the kindred topics that make up the world of the young, his audience has kept on constantly growing with him, and widening in range, as he has extended his themes, until now his high argument includes all that tends to regulate and define the conduct of life, in its broadest relations to the individual, the family and the State. In this arduous position he has been outspoken and unswerving in his denunciation of the pleasant besetting vices of the day, a champion of simplicity, purity and singleness of heart and aim, as the great essentials for securing what constitutes the true success of life. He has kept back no portion of the councils of wisdom, and he has (what we must regard as his highest achievement) proved tnat the truth may be spoken boldly and directly to not unwilling ears, when it is guided by a sense of the weaknesses and consideration for the frailties of those to whom it is addressed. To his readers, also, the credit is due of exposing the fallacy of a long accepted fact, regarded almost as a truism. If there was any commodity unblest to both giver and receiver—a drug in every market, the great superfluity that every one was eager to get rid of—it was certainly Good Advice; and yet this despised article is the main stock in trade of a writer whose readers are numbered by tens of thousands. Dr. Holland is, in fact, a great lay preacher of ethics, and why people should eagerly pay for his discourses, while too often the gratuitous efforts of clerical public instructors are declaimed to the winds, is worth an examination which cannot be attempted here. He has no wit, nor any prominent sense of humor, though his faculty as a satirist has been cultivated by a keen observation of social incongruities displayed in American life. Graces of style do not abound with him. His language and diction is colloquial, and in direct appeals to the reader, has much resemblance to the usual manner of the pulpit. His chief strength undoubtedly lies in the overmastering earnestness of his tone, which seems weighty with the importance of his admonitions, in his fertility of illustration, drawn from the common scenes and occurrences of everyday life, and, above all, in his thorough and genuine New-England feeling. He is a true son of the soil. The life of New-England throbs in every pulse of his mental constitution. The prevailing tendencies, the strengths, and (may we say) the narrownesses of his native land find in him a faithful reflection and a devoted exponent. The *Letters to the Joneses* originated from the repeated private applications made to the author for counsel and direction in special cases. This led to the idea of taking a certain number of types, of ordinary character and circumstance, as representatives of their fellows, and addressing to them the precepts that may find an individual acceptation. The twenty-four letters of the present volume are the result. The future historian of manners and morals may turn them to account in compiling his picture of our cotemporary civilization, and we must say the inferences he may draw will be rather unfavorable to our pretensions, unless it is remembered that Dr. Holland's circle of correspondents is decidedly exceptional, and that "those who are whole need not a physician, but those who are sick." We need not specify the varieties of social tyrannies, wrong-doings and shortcomings personified by the characters who are set up like ten-pins, and bowled down with a torrent of angry eloquence, leaving them not a leg to stand upon. The same merits are found in the volume that distinguish the writer's other works. Self-nominated to his responsible position, but confirmed in it by the popular voice, the writer in his preface sensibly deprecates any assumption of superiority, and bases his efforts on the sure foundation of his love for his fellow men, and his honest wish to do them good.

ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By W. M. Thackeray, Author of Vanity Fair, &c. With Illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

That this volume will be read with interest is as certain as that it contains many passages of playful wit, pungent satire and pure nervous English writing. But granting this, how vicious is the system which would perpetuate such extempore trivialities—written apparently in a spirit of bravado to see what the public would really put up with from a favorite—among the works of a classic author who has produced books that vie with the most careful and finished productions in the language. Such bald, disjointed chat called forth by the exigencies of the moment may fill inoffensively the surplus pages of a magazine, but should be suffered to repose quietly there. Those who are fond of seeing great men "*en dishabille*," may enjoy the honest gusto with which the author prattles about his house, his servants, and his establishment, as if he had not yet overcome the surprise of finding himself in the condition of a well-to-do gentleman—a sharer in the dreary drab-colored gentility of Belgravia or Tyburnia, who keeps a man servant and dresses for dinner every day. Thackeray's experience has indeed been a remarkable one. For nearly twenty years one of the most industrious workers for the Press, his career was uncheered by a single manifestation of popular favor. In newspapers and magazines he toiled unheeded. His books (*Titmarsh's Tales and Sketches, The Paris Sketch Book*, &c.,) were born but to die, and were so entirely devoted to the economic uses of the grocer and the cheesemonger, that they are now among the scarcest of scarce books. Nothing daunted, he kept up a good heart, and must have felt, like Sheridan on his first oratorical failure, "It is in me, and it *shall* come out." At last it *did* come out in *Vanity Fair*, and the recognized position of the writer has never since been disputed. Well earned and deserved success, sweet as it is, is not without its alloy; too often it comes not, until, with Dr. Johnson, the possessor may say he is "indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; solitary, and cannot impart it." The previous struggle leaves scars that are never effaced. In the easy chat of these very *Roundabout Papers* is shown a suspicious sensitiveness to criticism, (as of the *Saturday Review*, for instance,) a nervous anxiety that shows itself in uneasy hints of slanderers and detractors, all suggestive of the days when the writer might tremble at an adverse judgment rather than of the present, when he stands on the topmost pinnacle of popular favor. If authors are to continue in this manner to coin their commonplace books for money, we know not what shape the British classics will assume for the next generation. The fame of our standard writers, Goldsmith, Fielding, Sterne, Smollett, W. Irving, &c., is clear, sharp and definite. We can recount their works on our fingers, and find ample room for them in our libraries, but what memory can retain, what household can comprehend the masses of verbiage that most writers of distinction now allow to appear under their names to fill the omnivorous maw of the reading public. There are few literary reputations but what must be buried under their own weight if the present system long continues.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Spiritualism has made a recent conquest in the person of Prof. De Morgan, of the University of London. A new book just published by Messrs. Longman, entitled *From Matter to Spirit, the Result of Ten Years' Experience in Spirit Manifestations*, by C. D., is known to be written by the wife of the Professor, who himself contributes a long preface. Prof. De Morgan is perhaps the most universally learned mathematical scholar alive, and is well known as the author of standard works on Formal Logic, the Theory of Probabilities, the Differential Calculus, &c. His conversion is the more remarkable, as he has always been severe in his denunciation of scientific pretenders, and has exercised in the London journals a sort of police against all squarers of the circle, finders of the longitude, &c. Yet he now "declares himself perfectly convinced that he has both seen and heard, in a manner which should make unbelief impossible, things *called* spiritual, which cannot be taken by a rational being to be capable of explanation by imposture, coincidence or mistake." *From Matter to Spirit* is already annouuced for republication.

—Some interesting particulars have lately transpired respecting Mr. Kirk, the historian, whose *Life of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy*, was the leading feature in Mr. Murray's annual sale of the trade last month, when 1,500 copies were disposed of. Mr. Kirk was born in Nova Scotia, but came when a boy to Boston, and obtained employment in a printing office. Here he was seen by Prescott, the historian, and one day specially attracted his notice by inquiring of him which was *the shortest* way of learning Latin. Mr. Prescott gave him a kindly answer, and after watching his progress for some time, was so pleased with his progress and intelligence that he took him into his house as reader and amanuensis. The happy relation this formed ripened into intimacy and attachment, and it was by the advice of Prescott that Mr. Kirk was encouraged to undertake his history. It has been the subject of his unremitting application for many years, and having won the favorable opinion of the best judges, is now about to appear, with every possible advantage, simultaneously from the houses of Murray, in London, and Lippincott, of Philadelphia.

—"A half-sad, half-ludicrous story" of Rogers is related by Dickens in a letter to Washington Irving soon after the poet's decease in 1856. "You know," says he, "I dare say that for a year or so before his death he wandered and lost himself like one of the children in the wood grown up there, and grown down again. He had Mrs. Procter and Mrs. Carlyle to breakfast with him one morning—only those two—both excessively talkative, very quick and clever, and bent on entertaining him. When Mrs. Carlyle had flashed and shone before him for about three-quarters of an hour on one subject, he turned his poor old eyes on Mrs. Procter, and pointing to the brilliant discourser with his poor old finger, said, (indignantly,) "Who is *she*?" Upon this Mrs. Procter, cutting in, delivered (it is her own story) a neat oration on the life and writings of Carlyle, and enlightened him in her happiest and airiest manner, all of which he heard, staring in the dreariest silence, and then said, (indignantly as before,) "And who are you?"

—It is rumored that Mr. Thackeray's new novel, soon to make its appearance in a forthcoming number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, relates to a very early period of English history, and is, consequently, in a different style to his previous writings.

—Dr. Smith's great *Dictionary of the Bible, its Antiquities, Biography, Geogragphy and Natural History*, is now completed by the publication of volumes 2 and 3. It was intended at first to be comprised in two volumes, but this was found not compatible with the proper treatment of the numerous subjects discussed; a supplement to volume one is given in the third volume, and includes many articles that did not find a place in it, as "Anti-Christ," "Baptism," "Church," &c. Messrs. Little & Brown, of Boston, are the publishers of Dr. Smith's series of Dictionaries in this country. They contract for a large edition with the English publishers, and consequently are able to sell them at about half what single copies could be imported for.

—Mr. Smiles is following out the vein of authorship so successfully worked in his *Life of George Stevenson, Self Help*, &c., by the publication of a new Book, *Industrial Biography—Iron Workers and Tool Makers*. It includes a rapid sketch of the history of Iron Mining and Manufacture in England from the earliest times, with lives of remarkable inventors &c. in the art, coming down to the days of Maudslay, Nasmyth, Fairbairn, and other self-made men, whose careers are now for the first time related from their own authority.

—The *Life of William Hickling Prescott*, upon which Mr. George Ticknor has been engaged, will appear in a style of elegance unusual with American books. It will form one handsome quarto volume, illustrated with steel portraits, wood cuts, and autographs printed and bound in the most superior manner. Mr. Ticknor was the friend of Prescott from his boyhood up, and is better able to relate the story of his life than any other person.

—It has long been felt in military circles, and in fact by very many civilians, that some publication was needed in this country devoted to the higher departments of military discipline and criticism—something that shall be a counterpart to the substantial military periodicals in Europe. Certainly the magnitude of our military operations calls for such writing; and it is equally certain that the intelligent American mind, in both military and civil life, would appreciate it. We are glad to learn that C. B. Richardson, of this City, is to supply this desideratum, by issuing early in January, the first number, in monthly parts, to be entitled *The United States Service Magazine*, devoted to the interests, descriptive of the progress, and illustrative of the services of our army and navy, regular and volunteer. Many of the most eminent officers of the army and navy have been secured among its contributors. It will be under the editorial charge of Henry Coppee, Esq., of the University of Pennsylvania, who is said to be admirably qualified for the position. No pains will be spared to make this periodical complete within its proper scope. It will be conducted in a purely national spirit, without partisanship. We can scarcely doubt it will have a signal success.

THE FINE ARTS.

What Our Artists have Done and What they are Doing.

A Palmer Marble, well known by photographic copies, is now on exhibition at Mr. Knoedler's (Goupil) establishment, No. 772 Broadway. It is called "Peace in Bondage," and represents a female figure, with drooping wings and wrists pinioned from behind, looking eagerly and sadly into the future, as if for the glad tidings that are to set her free. The face of the angel is exquisitely earnest, and in its lines curiously unconventional. The position, too, leaning forward from the trunk of a leafless tree, suggests captivity rather than parades it, and is an ingenious escape from the commonplace appliances of shackles and chains. The execution of the work is characterised by great softness. It will rank amongst the best yet exhibited by this admirable American sculptor.

There are three pieces of statuary at the same establishment which will also repay examination. They are a "Nidia," by Rogers; a "Circassian Slave," by A. Rossetti; and "Esmeralda," by the same sculptor.

Print collectors, and people of cultivation who make their Christmas presents in art-ware, will find many novelties to interest them at the same establishment. Mr. Knoedler has recently imported a series of standard engravings, representing scenes in the lives of celebrated musicians. The companion set, representing scenes in the lives of celebrated painters, will be well remembered, and these are already equal favorites with the public. A very powerful line engraving, and one peculiarly interesting to musicians, is A. de Lemude's "Beethoven." In this work the great composer is represented dreaming. He has fallen asleep whilst at the piano, and in the background the fancies that fill his brain pass by in ghostly array. He sees a phantom orchestra, playing with fabulous precision, and composed of men whose intelligent heads are a guarantee that they can both understand and interpret the most reticent compositions. In such a band the composer sees the means of realising wonderful effects—perhaps hears those later works which he was not permitted by his deafness to hear when waking. But even here he is confronted by a jealous host. A malignant troop of figures passes between the ideal orchestra and the composer. They represent the passions that were so often excited against him, and which in more than one case paralyzed all his efforts. This extremely powerful work should find its way to every musician's library.

The photographic copies from Launt Thompson's admirable bust of Edwin Booth as *Hamlet*, are attracting much attention; they are taken in two positions, profile and full face, and are beautiful and gem-like reproductions of the original. The position of the head is novel, being bent forward as in deep thought, and but for the sternness of the face one might suppose that the melancholy prince was contemplating the skull of poor Yorick. There is, however, nothing of that sardonic humor in the expression that the text demands in this scene. The extreme sadness and earnestness of the eyes, the brow corrugated in thought, and the severity of the lower part of the face, seem better to fit the mood in which the famous soliloquy was uttered. This is the face of a sufferer—of a gentle spirit whose cross for the moment is greater than it can bear. Mr. Thompson has hit the most hopeless hour of the noble but stricken Dane, and as a powerful and at the same time delicate rendering of that portion of the character, his bust is worthy of the highest praise. The photographs are published by Goupil.

A graphic and pathetic little pen-and-ink story has just been issued by Walter Low, of Broadway. It is a photograph from a design by Mr. Frank Bellew, the well-known caricaturist, and represents on one side a warmly-clad school-boy bounding from his father's door, and shouting with delight, "Hurrah! it is snowing!" And on the other a wretched starveling emerging from the shed where he has stolen a night's shelter, and exclaiming piteously, "Good God! it is snowing." Both figures are well drawn, and the facial expression is good. The homely proverb, that says "what is one man's food is another man's poison," might be applied to this dramatic little gem, but the genial pen of Mr. Bellew probably sought a kindlier moral. The better lesson that he inculcates is, that in the long and bitter Winter, when those who are wealthy enjoy themselves in seasonable recreation, they should not neglect to remember the poor; should not forget to add charity to the many privileged pleasures that they can command. In this light, the picture is an appeal which should find its place in every Christian home, its echo in every Christian heart.

Mr. August Schoefft, a German artist, who has passed many years in the British East Indies, and there and elsewhere made Oriental life and manners a special study, has recently arrived here, bringing with him various specimens of his skill. He has temporarily taken a studio at No. 90 Broadway, where in room No. 16 he will be happy to meet the lovers of art. One of the most remarkable pictures in the last London Great Exhibition was by Mr. Schoefft. It represented the "Court of Lahore," and was a vision of gorgeous costumes and grave Eastern faces. The work was excluded from the regular gallery in consequence of some delay in the time of arrival, but its merits were so marked that the Commissioners gave it a special place in another part of the building. Mr. Schoefft brings with him some good samples of his handiwork—notably a tiger hunt, wherein the dangers and excitements of that species of chase are brought before the eye with much power. In a different style of art, a portrait of the Great Mogul, finished with great care, will attract attention. It is, we believe Mr. Schoefft's intention to devote some of his time to portrait painting. His great experience and success will, without doubt, procure him many sitters. A visit to his studio will be handsomely repaid.

The late C. C. Ingham, the distinguished portrait painter, whose death took place last week, was born in Dublin in 1796, and came to this country with his father's family at the age of 21, after having studied his profession four years in his native city, and produced works which won a premium from the Dublin Academy, and gave him a popular reputation and employment. He exhibited his "Death of Cleopatra," a work which had created a sensation in Europe, in the Gallery of the old Academy of Fine Arts, in Barclay-street, at their first exhibition. It attracted great attention, and at once led to extensive employment. From that day to his last illness, he continued with wonderful industry to work at his easel, rarely losing a day, or even an hour of sunlight. He was one of the founders of the present National Academy of Design, having, at the time of the revolution in the old Academy, arrayed himself in the ranks of the malcontents. Of the original members of the National Academy he was the last survivor but three—Cummings, Durand and Morse. He was for many years their Vice-President, and until recently an active and useful member.

His forte was female portraiture, and although he worked slowly and tired his sitters with numerous sittings, a vast number of his pictures of the reigning beauties of other days adorn the walls of New-York families. His style of painting was peculiar, and from the extensive patience and industry necessary to its success, was seldom imitated. He elaborated his flesh to the verge of hardness, touching and retouching his larger portraits, until the picture presented all the delicacy and finish of the finest miniatures on ivory.

This elaboration was probably done more in a feeling for mechanical finish, than to realize any quality which he saw in his sitters. But his pictures have satisfied public appreciation, and he has fully shared the popularity of the distinguished American portrait painters who lived in his day.

He bore an unimpeachable character, and was much beloved, and will be long regretted by his friends and fellow artists.

Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, at his studio, in Dodworth's building, Fifth-avenue, is engaged upon a colossal statue, which represents an Indian Hunter and dog in the pursuit of game. Although still in the rough clay, it is a splendid foreshadowing of a great success. The hunter's face, modeled from nature, is treated in a bold, grand style, which presents this artist's powers in a new light. We are glad that American sculptors begin to find appreciation for a higher class of subjects than has hitherto been demanded by the public.

Eastman Johnson has finished a drawing, preliminary to the painting of a large picture of a touching incident of the war, which promises to be his greatest work. A drummer boy at Antietam being disabled by a wound, was seized by a comrade, mounted on his shoulders, and together, with drum beating and bayonet poised, they rushed to the deadly charge. It is a splendid subject. Why, in the midst of a war of unequaled magnitude, absorbing and picturesque incident, the half a thousand artists who dwell among us should find so little war incident for their pencils is to us amazing. Even the usually unpoetical artists of the illustrated papers cannot refrain from occasional indulgence in such subjects, and they handle them, too, with a picturesque power that should shame those who, affecting to despise their work, endlessly reproduce paintings which have not even the merit of respectable aim. A late illustration, representing newly-made contraband officers and soldiers on the march, guarding a dicomfited group of ragged and half-famished rebel captives, is drawn with a *vraisemblance*, a vigor and a style of original handling that would be refreshing upon the insipid walls of our exhibitions. Contrast with this subject, so full of human and historical interest, so eloquent of the past, so suggestive of the future, the ludicrous pomp of the newly-dedizened contraband; the elation of the one, the humiliation of the other; the pale white man in rags; the black man in his new rig, and all the picturesque accessories. Compare this sort of thing with pictures of women looking out of windows, or sleeping or sewing, most graphically representing, in the slang of catalogues, the sentiments of hope, content or repose. The men who draw these newspaper illustrations follow the army in its remotest wanderings, sharing all its terrible vicissitudes, and bravely sketch amidst the fiercest conflict of the battle-field; while at home, luxuriating in concaited content, and basking in the sunshine of ignorant and fulsome flattery, our parlor artists endlessly spin their graphic twaddle.

Fancy an American citizen, a hundred years hence, looking at two pictures; the one, it may be, an oil-painting of a woman's back before an open window, painted with all the nice finish and taking color of the present style, in a costly frame, and labeled in golden letters, Expectation; the other a torn and war-scared scrap of paper, but representing direct from nature, in a bold and manly touch, the contrabands' captive march. The one a rare waif of a thousand regretted opportunities, the other the thousandth duplicate of a senseless trifle. Which would the American citizen or any human being choose? From these almost innumerable artists wandering with our armies will come one of these days stores of picturesque history, which will form the most prized records of the great war. No other war has ever had the inestimable benefit of such a record.

Jerome Thompson has just finished two interesting pictures of domestic scenery. His country houses, with their wood-piles, well-houses and other characteristic accessories, address themselves with touching interest to the country-born citizen. Mr. Thompson's best works in this vein rarely find their way into the picture galleries, being eagerly sought for in his studio.

Coleman is engaged upon a large painting of the "Alhambra," from sketches made from nature. It is a splendidly picturesque subject, and even in its present unfinished condition promises to be a superb work.

Brevoort, each of whose landscapes evince palpable improvement, has finished several new and beautiful pictures.

H. K. Brown has received a commission to make in bronze for Trinity Church-yard a colossal statue of Robert Fulton.

A statue of Liberty for the soldiers' cemetery at Gettysburgh has been projected, and an eager competition for the commission has sprung up among the sculptors. It is to be hoped that it will be given to an artist who depends more upon his intrinsic capacity than upon his wheedling powers over ignorant Congressmen.

One of Grant's Generals.

Among the recent appointments to the grade of Brigadier-General of Volunteers is that of Lieut.-Col. James H. Wilson, Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of the Tennessee, and also a Captain in the Engineer corps of the regular army. This officer was appointed on the express application of Gen. Grant, on whose staff he has served for more than a year. He has been prominently engaged in nearly all the important movements of the most successful General of our time; he it was who first conceived the novel idea of the Yazoo Pass Expedition, and subsequently did all that individual skill, energy and valor could accomplish to secure its success; he was of great use in the siege operations before Vicksburgh, receiving honorable mention in Gen. Grant's report, and has since been ordered by the War Department to furnish a detailed historical report of all the engineering operations of that siege. When Gen. Grant assumed his new command after the battle of Chickamauga, he took Col. Wilson with him; and this officer has since been engaged in the preliminary movements to the great victory lately achieved there, as well as in the actual conflict itself. He is now in East Tennessee with Gen. Sherman, representing Gen. Grant as his staff officer.

Previous to being ordered to the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Wilson had served with distinction on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. Sherman, then commanding the Port Royal Expedition, where his daring and skillful explorations and his fertile inventive genius led to the plans which resulted in the investment and capture of Fort Pulaski. He rendered efficient service in the famous bombardment of that place, under Gillmore, and was repeatedly mentioned in the official reports. He subsequently served on Gen. Hunter's Staff for a few months.

Being in Washington at the time of Lee's first invasion of Maryland, he volunteered for any duty, and served for a month on McClellan's Staff, rendering good service at Antietam, and was then sent to Gen. Grant. Since the beginning of the war, Gens. Halleck, Grant, McClellan, Hunter, McClernand and T. W. Sherman have applied for him to be ordered to their staffs. The estimate that Gen. Grant puts upon him is evident, from the application for a Brigadier-Generalship.

Gen. Wilson is a native of Illinois; his private character is unsullied. Now that there seems a probability that Congress will "weed out" the list of Major-Generals and Brigadiers, it is especially desirable that the claims of absolute merit and military accomplishment should be known.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cases Argued last Week.

During the past week the following cases have been argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, now sitting at the seat of the National Government:

RAILROAD PRIVILEGES GRANTED BY THE IOWA LEGISLATURE SUSTAINED.

No. 78.—*J. Edgar Thompson and Gilead H. Smith, trustees, &c., Appellants, vs. The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company.*—This was an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. In that Court a bill was filed setting forth, that on the 18th of March, 1858, the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company made a deed of mortgage conveying to the complainants and to Norman W. Isbell, who has since died, all their Railroad property, equipments, and franchises, and also all right, title, interest, claim, or demand, which the Company had, or might acquire in certain sections of public land, granted by the Act of Congress of May 15, 1856, to the State of Iowa, and by the General Assembly of that State by Act of July 14, 1856, granted to the Company. The mortgage was executed to secure the payment of 4,000 construction bonds of $4,000 each. The mortgage was acknowleded and recorded in the Recorder's office of the several counties through which the road ran, and in which any of the lands were situated. Soon after making the mortgage the Company issued a large amount of bonds, of which there are outstanding in the hands of *bona fide* purchasers for a valuable consideration more than $100,000. Payment of the coupons was refused, whereby the principal sum became due, and there are more than $15,000 of overdue coupons. The General Assembly of Iowa, at the session of 1860, passed an act to resume all rights conferred upon the Iowa Central Railroad Company by the Act of July 14, 1859, and to repeal certain laws in relation thereto; and, also, an act to aid in the construction of a railroad through Lyon's City across the State of Iowa, near the 42d parallel, to the Missouri River. These acts, which are charged to have been passed by fraud and "log-rolling," purported to convey and transfer to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company the same lands, for the purpose of building another road. These acts were passed without any notice to the complainants, and in direct violation of the Constitution of Iowa and the Constitution of the United States. The complainants, therefore, prayed for a decree declaring and establishing the invalidity of the grant to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, and confirming the title of the complainants.

The Company demurred to the bill because it did not show at what time the mortgage was recorded; because it did not show what number or amount of bonds were issued; nor for what purpose, nor to whom issued; nor that the bonds were ever negotiated for or by the Iowa Central Railroad Company, nor that they or any of them are outstanding in the hands of *bona fide* holders for value, because the bill did not show for whom the complainants sued as trustees. Another ground was that the bill showed that no title to the lands ever vested in the complainants, their only pretended title being an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, which, if construed to vest a title in the Company, was inconsistent with the rights, powers and duties of State, as defined by the Act of Congress granting the lands. It was contended that the Act of Congress and the Act of Assembly of Iowa, made the title to the lands dependent upon the construction of the road, and the lands were to be used, and used exclusively for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the road, and were to be disposed of only as the work progressed, and the disposal of them was confined to the Legislature of the State. It was, therefore, a grant upon condition subsequent, and the condition not having been performed, the Legislature had a right to resume the grant. Another ground was that the bill was impertinent and defamatory in charging the Legislature of Iowa with fraud and corruption.

The Court below sustained the demurrer and dismissed the bill, and, on the argument of the appeal, the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the decision of the Court below.

CAN A RAILROAD NOT PASSING THROUGH A CITY LEGALLY RECEIVE THE MUNICIPAL AID OF THAT CITY?

Nos. 79, 80 and 81.—*Herman Gelpcke, W. Kreutzer and Adolphus Reichelt, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The City of Dubuque, Defendant in Error.*—This was a writ of error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. These were actions on the part of the plaintiffs, a banking firm in the City of New-York, to recover from the City of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, moneys advanced by them to pay interest on the city's bonds issued to the Dubuque and Pacific and the Dubuque Western Railroad Companies, under an agreement by which the plaintiffs agreed to protect the city. The city demurred to the bill, upon the ground that the city had no authority to issue the bonds, and because it was not shown that the question of borrowing the money for which the bonds were issued was submitted to the citizens of Dubuque, and approved by them, as required by the charter. The demurrer was sustained by the Court below, and that ruling is the error now assigned.

On behalf of the defendants in error it was argued that the Legislature of Iowa had no authority under the State Constitution to authorize municipal corporations to purchase stock in railroad companies and to issue bonds in payment of the stock; that the granting of such a power was not a rightful subject of legislation; that it took one man's property and gave it to another; that the construction of a railroad outside the city was not a municipal purpose, and that the Legislature could not confer upon the city the power to do that which the State was expressly forbidden to do.

On the other side it was contended that the Legislature of Iowa had constitutional power to authorize the City of Dubuque to issue bonds and borrow money to aid in building a railroad running beyond its limits. No legislative act is to be pronounced unconstitutional and void unless its repugnance to the Constitution is clear beyond all reasonable doubt. A review of the authorities was made, showing that the highest judicial tribunals of eighteen States of the Union and several of the United States District and Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court itself had decided in favor of the validity of such legislation. A road which it is the interest of a city to construct, is strictly a municipal purpose. As to the citizens not having been consulted, it was submitted that whether they were or not cannot affect the rights of *bona fide* holders of the bonds taking them on the faith of the city, particularly as the taxpayers could have interfered by injunction to prevent the issuing of the bonds, if there was anything improper in their issue.

CLAIM AGAINST A CITY FOR INTEREST ON ITS BONDS.

Van Hostrup, Burdsalter and Dilghardt, aliens, Plaintiffs in Error vs. The City of Madison, Defendant in Error.—The plaintiffs in error sued the City of Madison in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, in an action of assumpsit on the interest coupons attached to the thirteen bonds of the city for $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, the bonds being made payable to the President of the Columbus and Shelby Railroad Company or bearer. By an act of the Legislature of Indiana, the Corporation of Madison was authorized to take stock in any chartered company for making a road or roads to that city, and to borrow money and levy taxes to pay the subscription, but no stock was to be subscribed by the city, unless on the petition of two-thirds of the freeholders of the City, setting forth the Company to which the subscription was to be made.

The plaintiffs claim to be *bona fide* holders of the bonds for a valuable consideration, and therefore as against them they say no plea can be good which holds that the bonds were improperly issued; but without regard to that they argue that the City had a right to make this subscription, and that it was properly made; that the City Council was the proper judge to determine whether the required number of resident freeholders had petitioned for the subscription.

The defendant contended that the city had no right to issue the bonds, because the provisions of the act of Assembly were not complied with, and because the Legislature had no authority to allow the city to subscribe for the building of a railroad outside its limits, that not being a municipal purpose.

The Court below gave judgment for the defendants, which it is now sought to reverse by this writ of error.

THE VALIDITY OF THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

James J. Roosevelt, plaintiff in error vs. Lewis H. Meyer, defendant in error.—On Friday, the 18th inst. Mr. B. Roelker of counsel for the defendant in error, moved to dismiss the case upon the ground that it did not come within the provisions of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, and, therefore, that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the premises.

The case comes before the Supreme Court by a writ of error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. The case below was submitted under a statute of that State upon an agreed statement of facts. On June 11, 1862, Meyer, desiring to pay a bond and mortgage which he had assumed to pay, and which were held by Roosevelt, as original mortgagee, tendered to the latter the sum of $8,171, being the full amount of principal and interest, in notes of the United States, issued under the Act of Congress, approved 25th February, 1862, entitled, "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes and for the redemption and funding thereof," which notes were declared by the Act of Congress to be "lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Roosevelt refused to receive the notes as a legal tender, and claimed that the payment be made in gold coin of the United States. It was then agreed between the parties that the question whether the United States notes were a legal tender in payment of the mortgage debt and interest should be submitted to a Court having jurisdiction, and if the Court decided that the notes were a legal tender, the mortgagee should deliver up the bond and mortgage and discharge them of record; but if the Court should decide that they were were not a legal tender, Meyer should pay an additional sum agreed upon, being the difference between the value of paper and gold coin on that day, which was about four per cent.

The Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of New-York, at a general term, decided the question in the negative, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, Roosevelt. The defendant then applied to the Court of Appeals, being the highest Court of the State of New-York, and that Court on the 29th of September, 1863, reversed the decision of the lower Court, and rendered judgment in favor of the defendant Meyer, and in the order for judgment that Court adds the following certificate: "And it is hereby certified and stated by this Court that the defendant and respondent, on the hearing of this case, relied upon certain provisions in the Constitution of the United States, namely: Article I, section 8, clause 6, of the said Constitution, and articles 5, 9 and 10 of the amendments thereof, the effect of which was that the debt owing to the said respondent upon and by virtue of the bond and mortgage mentioned in the submission of the case, could not be paid against the will of the said creditor in anything but gold or silver coin, and that the said claim of the respondent was overruled and disallowed by this Court." A writ of error was thereupon taken out by the plaintiff in error, and the defendant in error now makes a motion to dismiss the writ.

Mr. Roelker (after stating the facts of the case) read the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, which gives a right of appeal or review to the United States Supreme Court from a final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest Court of law or equity of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, 1st, "Where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity;" 2d, "or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity;" 3d, "or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty or statute of or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or exemption specially set up or claimed by either party under such clause of the said Constitution, treaty, statute, or commission."

He contended that in order to give jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, it must appear by the record that one of the questions stated in the 25th section of the act did arise in the Court below, and that a decision was actually made thereon by that Court. To sustain this position he referred to the Cases of Maxwell *vs.* Newbold, 18 Howard's Reports, 515, and Crowell *vs.* Randell, 10 Peters' Reports, 368. It was apparent that the validity of the Act of Congress of the 25th February, 1862, was alone drawn in question, and the decision of the Court below having been in favor of the validity of the act, there was no right to bring the case here, under the first subdivision of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act. It did not appear from the record that the validity of any other act was questioned. On this point he referred to the cases of Gordon *vs.* Caldcleugh, 3 Cranch's Reports, 268. Fulton *vs.* McAffee, 16 Peters' Reports, 149, and particularly to Strader *vs.* Baldwin, 9 Howard's Reports, 261. In the latter case the defendant below pleaded a discharge, under the bankrupt act, and the Court sustained that plea, and on the plaintiff bringing a writ of error to the Supreme Court, it was promptly dismissed on motion.

The certificate of the Court of Appeals of New-York was that "on the hearing"—that is, the argument of the case—the plaintiff relied on certain provisions of the Constitution; but those provisions of the Constitution were only used to draw deductions and inferences from, not as the basis of a substantive right. The question whether the notes were a legal tender depended upon the act of Congress, and not upon any dormant power in the Constitution. He submitted that the certificate of the Court could not give jurisdiction to this Court. It had been decided here that the opinions of the Judges below confirmed no part of the record, and *a fortiori* it would not look into the arguments of counsel to see whether any particular question had arisen, and it made no difference that the Court below certified to the fact of such an argument or not. The question regarding the validity of any act of Congress always involves the construction of one or more sections of the Constitution. The validity of an act depends upon the power of Congress to pass it, and that power depends upon the Constitution, the source of all the powers of Congress. Either party in any suit where such a question arises must claim under some section of the Constitution for or against the validity of the act. If the overruling of such claims could answer the provisions of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, and give this Court jurisdiction, the first subdivision of that section might be rendered nugatory in any case by a certificate of the Court below, similar to that in the present case.

The second subdivision of the section did not touch the question, but under the third subdivision probably the right was rested; but he submitted that the right and title there mentioned are such as are either created or protected by the Constitution or a statute, and refer to a *jus in re* or *jus ad rem* under them, or to a personal right or privilege granted to a particular class of persons out of the common course of legislation or of the common law. The claim of the plaintiff, certified to, is not one of those, but only a demand that the question which he submitted to the Court should be decided in the negative, whereas the Court decided it in the affirmative. No right or title set up or claimed by the plaintiff under the Constitution has been decided against by the Court below, and hence the writ of error cannot be sustained. He referred to various rights which would come within the class of a *jus in re* or a *jus ad rem*, which would fall within the provisions of the third subdivision of the section. He referred to the various provisions of the Constitution mentioned in the certificate, to show that they could not possibly be the foundation of any such right in the plaintiff in error as would authorize him to bring to this Court a writ of error under the Judiciary Act.

Mr. J. B. Henry, for the defendant in error, contended that the case fell within the 3d subdivision of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act. There was drawn in question in the Court below, as the record showed, the construction of certain clauses in the Constitution of the United States, and that the decision of that Court was against the claim of Mr. Roosevelt under those clauses. Unless the certificate of the Court below was admitted it would be impossible to find on the face of the record any clue whatever to the grounds taken and relied upon by the plaintiff. He argued that the question stated in the certificate was raised in the most striking and proper way by the original submission to the lower Court, as agreed upon by the parties. The question there submitted was, whether the notes of the United States were a legal tender. The only difference was that the Court of Appeals in their certificate were a little more full in stating the plaintiff's claim. He referred to the various clauses of the Constitution mentioned in the certificate. The first was the 5th clause of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, which gave Congress power to pass uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States. That was relied upon as showing that the power of Congress over individual contracts, was restricted to the passage of uniform bankrupt laws. Article five of the amendments to the Constitution, provided that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. Under that section the plaintiff in error claimed a right of property, certainly one of the greatest rights which our Constitution was formed to protect and secure, and that the Act of

Feb. 25, 1862, undertook to deprive him of his property without due process of law. As there was four per cent. difference between the value of the paper which was offered to pay off the debt and the value of gold coin at the time the tender was made, the effect would be to confiscate to the use of the debtor such portion of the debt as would be the difference between gold and paper. The third subdivision of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act covered the claim of such a right, and was therefore but carrying out the constitutional provision which gave to the Supreme Court jurisdiction in all cases arising in law or equity under the Constitution. The first subdivision of that section seems mainly devised to protect acts of Congress from hostile State judiciaries and local or State misconstruction, and to secure uniformity of decision, but it was never intended to take away from the highest Federal Court the power of review where any right, privilege or exemption under the Constitution or Federal laws was involved, nor to deprive the citizen of such appeal in suits embracing constitutional principles even when the amount in question is insignificant.

Mr. Roelker, in reply, denied that the party had been deprived of any property. The right of the plaintiff in error was simply a *chose in action*, a debt arising on contract. A debt was distinct from a claim or demand, which is a right to a specific article. If Congress had passed a law transferring tangible property from one man to another, the claim here made might be good; but a *chose in action* is not generally called property, unless it be made so by special statute, as in New-York. It could not be levied upon under an execution, nor could an attachment be laid on it. It therefore was not such a right of property as the Judiciary Act contemplated.

The Court held the motion under advisement.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM FOR AMERICAN VESSELS

United States Detectives to Examine the Passengers and Crews of all Outward-bound Vessels—The System to Take Effect To-Day.

Instructions were received by United States Marshal Murray, yesterday, from Washington, directing him not to allow any American vessel to leave this port without a permit signed by him, certifying that the parties on board had passed under his inspection and were properly vouched for. The instructions were received at 2 o'clock in the morning, and are understood to have been the result of a Cabinet meeting at midnight on Monday. The Secretary of State was given charge of the matter, and was assured by the Secretaries of War and Navy that every possible aid at their command should be extended to him. Accordingly, Rear-Admiral Paulding received instructions from the Navy Department to station a vessel off the bar at Sandy Hook, and another at Throgg's Neck, with orders to detain every outward-bound American vessel not having a pass duly signed by the United States Marshal, certifying that her passengers and crew had been examined by his officers, and that she was permitted to depart on her voyage.

At 6 o'clock last evening two vessels of war proceeded down the bay and took up the positions that had been assigned to them.

Notice was given the owners or agents of the principal lines of steamers and sailing craft as to the intentions of the Government, and they were at the same time assured by Marshal Murray that the business would be conducted in a manner to make as little delay as possible.

The instructions to the Marshal direct him to place United States Detectives on board every American vessel, with orders to look after all persons having arms or contraband correspondence, and to arrest any upon whom they may be found. All such parties will be at once sent to Fort Warren. After such inspection has been made to the satisfaction of the Government officials, the vessels will be provided with the proper pass permitting them to depart. The officers assigned to this duty will be instructed to perform it in as delicate a manner as possible, and will not be allowed to receive any moneys for any purpose from parties on board. The passes will be given without any expense whatever to the parties obtaining them, blank forms having already been prepared at the Marshal's office.

These regulations do not apply to vessels navigating the Sound or the rivers, but only to those going seaward by the bay of the Sound or Sandy Hook.

In the performance of the additional duties assigned him by these new instructions from Washington, Marshal Murray is authorized to call upon Maj.-Gen. Dix, commanding the Department of East, on Rear-Admiral Paulding, commanding the naval station at this port, for any assistance he may require to enforce the above regulations.

The owners and agents of the principal lines of steamers assured Marshal Murray yesterday that they were pleased at the measures adopted by the Government, and that they would themselves carefully scrutinize all parties, passengers or crews, going on board their vessels; and further, that they would provide the vessels with small arms for their better security and protection. The steamers *Ariel* and *Illinois*, for California, which sail to-day, will be the first to go out under the new regulations.

THE JULY RIOTERS.

Trial of William Cruise for Felonious Assault upon a Negro.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—BEFORE JUSTICE SUTHERLAND.

The trial of William Cruise, one of the July rioters, was continued yesterday morning.

George Yost, sworn for the prosecution—Was at No. 11 Worth-street on the evening of July 14; saw the crowd break into No. 11 Worth-street, and drag out the boy.

Cross-examined—Did not see William Cruise there.

Jacob H. Mitchell, sworn for the prosecution—Lives at No. 11 Worth-street; was there on the 14th of July; saw the crowd there; did not recognise any one but Mr. Best.

Cross-examined—Have not seen any of the others since.

Julia Mitchell, sworn for the prosecution—Was at No. 11 Worth; saw the crowd beating the negro; cannot recognise Cruise.

Patrick Finkle, sworn for the prosecution—Was in Worth-street on the 14th; saw the crowd dragging out the negro; Cruise looks like the man who was leading the mob.

Officer Field, sworn for the prosecution—On the evening of the 14th was around the Ward in citizens' dress; saw Cruise fire a pistol; he was in his shirt-sleeves; he was creating a disturbance.

David Derrickson sworn for the prosecution—The evidence of this witness was not material.

The prosecution here rested and the counsel opened the case for the defence.

Ann Brown, sworn for the defence, testified that she was in Cruise's store from 6 o'clock until 11½ o'clock, and swore that Cruise did not leave his store during the entire evening.

Father Quin, sworn for the defence, testified that he had known the prisoner for six years, and that he had always borne an excellent character for benevolence and sobriety.

Martin McKelvey, sworn for the prosecution, testified to being in Mr. Cruise's store all the evening of the 14th of July, and swore that Cruise did not leave the store during the evening, except to go across the street.

John Harrison, sworn for the defence, testified to Cruise's character for sobriety and good conduct.

Martin Godine, sworn for the defence, testified that he was in Cruise's store on the evening of July 14; Cruise was in the store all the evening.

Col. Minton, sworn for the defence, testified to the good character of the prisoner.

James Cruise, sworn for the defence, testified that he was in Cruise's store all the evening; Cruise did not leave the store.

The defence here rested.

Mr. Spencer addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner in a lengthy and forcible argument.

At the conclusion of his remarks the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Riot Damages Committee.

WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED—WHAT REMAINS FOR THEM TO DO.

On Tuesday week the Supervisors requested this Committee to make a detailed report of the persons they employ, and what compensation they allow them; what number of claims they had audited, at what amounts; what the original amounts of the claims were; what claims they had rejected, &c. On last Friday it was stated in the Board that the Committee had prepared the desired report, but that it wanted one more signature before it could be presented, whereupon it was suggested and assented to that the report should go over for presentation at the next meeting. This was held yesterday, but the report was not presented. Instead of it, however, the reporters were furnished with the following synopsis of the work of the Committee by their chief clerk, Mr. R. C. Hutchings: Number of claims presented, 2,317; number examined, 1,330; number advertised and no appearance made, 207; number reported favorably, 757; audited at $538,525 76; original amount of these claims, $700,359 21; reported unfavorably on 95 claims, amounting to $17,157 93. In addition to this the Committee have examined and reported the pay-rolls of the various regiments on service during the riot, and the bills for rations furnished the military.

The claims audited include nearly all those of great magnitude. The Committee expect to finish their labors, by the 1st of February, 780 claims remaining to be examined.

It is understood that the Committee pay their clerks $10 per day.

A Monument to Robert Fulton.

The Committee of the Fulton Monument Association will shortly issue a circular inviting the coöperation of the public to assist them in erecting a monument over the remains of Fulton, now resting in Trinity churchyard. The design for this monument has been made by Henry K. Brown, the sculptor, and is as follows:

"A structure of Portland stone, resting on massive arches of a severe architecture, and supporting above the arches figures representing the American rivers and lakes, and above these figures representing the four quarters of the globe, is crowned, a the height of forty feet, with a colossal statue of Fulton, in a sitting posture, holding in his hand the model of a steamboat, which he is supposed to have just completed, and is presenting to the attention of the world. The work, executed according to this design, would be a most striking object, and in every respect one of the most remarkable ornaments of our City."

Much has been said of late as to the proper location of the proposed monument. It would appear to be the settled purpose of those who have charge of the matter to place it in Trinity Church-yard. Others, with better taste, have advocated a site on the Hudson River. And others, with yet better sense still, urge the location of the monument in the Central Park.

There is now but one monument in the Park, (that of Schiller;) and, though no one will begrudge this tribute to the great German, yet ought not Americans to show at least an *equal* readiness to perpetuate, in the same place, the memory of our own great men? The monument would be much more conspicuous in the Park than in Trinity Church *grave-yard*. In 1862 over five millions of persons visited the former; it may be doubted whether, during the same period, a greater number passed the latter. And it is safe to say that, of those who *did* pass it, the vast majority were too much engrossed in business to care for either Fulton or his monument, even if the latter had been staring them directly in the face. Besides, it should be remembered that strangers do not frequent the lower part of the City; whereas few visit New-York even for a day without visiting the Park.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the obvious propriety of placing this statue of a great thinker and student in some spot of congenial quiet, amidst the scenes of nature which he loved so well, and in a retirement from the bustle and din of the world such as he himself would have sought while engaged in elaborating his great project. There seems something painfully incongruous in erecting the statue of a calm thinker and modest student amid the clatter of carts and omnibuses, and the sordid hubbub of Wall-street. Those who have seen the bronze statue of Franklin, in Boston, must appreciate this incongruity.

Naval Movements.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL "CONVERSION."

The famous prize *Peterhoff* was yesterday put in commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard as a thorough man-of-war, having gone through the process of "conversion" in the most successful manner. No one who saw the vessel when she arrived here in charge of the prize officer, could dream of her being turned into so formidable a looking ship as she is to-day. All the mercantile features have been replaced by a regular man-of-war aspect, and the weak timbers have been replaced by very sound and strong ones. When the *Peterhoff* came to the Navy-yard she was very much out of repair, besides being no more than an ordinary merchant steamer, having very good engines and reputed to be very fast. She was immediately taken in hand by the authorities of the yard, and a survey was held upon her to demonstrate the amount of work to be done on her in effecting her "conversion" into a regular naval vessel. The survey estimate having been approved of, workmen were put on her. Her decks were newly laid down, her bulwarks strengthened and braced in the strongest manner, a whole suite of lower apartments put in her, an excellent wardrobe and officers' mess quarters organized, and first-rate accommodations for the crew arranged. Of course this took a long time to effect, and it is only yesterday that the vessel began her career as a man-of-war. The guard of marines marched down to her at 1 o'clock, the crew from the *North Carolina* went on board at the same hour, and at a few minutes afterward the Stars and Stripes were hoisted from her peak. She will now receive her coals and provisions and leave for active service in a few days. She has been painted the regulation color and presents the appearance of a regular navy built clipper corvette. She is as sharp forward as the blade of a knife, yet she has excellent beams amidships.

RAISING THE WEEHAWKEN.

We stated a few days since, that Mr. Whitney, builder of the *Keokuk*, had contracted with the Government to raise the iron-clad *Weehawken*. This is a mistake. The Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, of this City, are the parties who have made arrangements to raise the vessel. The mistake occurred from the fact that Mr. Whitney is associated with the gentlemen named in raising the iron-clad *Keokuk*—not because he is a wrecker himself, or knows anything about such business, but on account of his intimacy of the construction of the *Keokuk*. We are informed that the work of raising the captor of the *Atlanta* will soon be commenced and prosecuted with vigor. The last news from the *Keokuk* stated that her smoke-stack was above water, and that the process of getting her afloat was going on successfully. It is stated that the Navy Department will see that the relatives and friends of the officers and crew of the *Weehawken* shall receive the money due to them.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ORDERS.

The following is the latest list of orders issued from the Navy Department: Ensign James Wallace, Boatswain Charles A. Bragdor, Gunner Thos. S. Cassidy, Carpenter R. G. Thomas, Sailmaker D. C. Brayton, are ordered to the *Brooklyn*; Lieut.-Commander James Parker to the *Seneca*; Ensign La Rue P. Adams to the *Hartford*; First Assistant Engineer Henry B. Nones to the *Ascutney*; Third Assistant Engineer David Jones to the *Mendota*; Third Assistant Engineers Cipriano Andrade and Henry F. Bradford to the *Pontiac*; Gunner E. J. Beacham to the *Canandaigua*; Carpenter Thomas D. Wilson to special duty at New-York; Third Assistant Engineer Henry D. McEwen to the *Wachusett*; Assistant Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy to examination; Third Assistant Engineers F. C. Goodwin and Haviland Barstow to the *Brooklyn*; Third Assistant Engineer J. R. Oakford to the *Kansas*; Surgeon Jas. M. Greene as President of a Board of Naval Surgeons, to be convened at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, on the 16th inst., for the examination of candidates for promotion and admission into the Medical Department of the navy, Surgeons J. M. Foltz, and A. A. Henderson, as members of the Board; Capt. George F. Emmon to special duty at Washington, D. C.; Lieut.-Commander Dawson Phœnix to command the *Pocahontas*; Paymaster G. E. Thornton to the *Brooklyn*; Third Assistant Engineer John D. Toppin to the *Brooklyn*; Commander Napoleon B. Harrison and Lieut.-Commander Wm. M. Gamble to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

DETACHED.

Commander J. C. Beaumont, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and ordered North; Lieut.-Com. Wm. Gibson, from the command of the *Seneca* and ordered to command the *Nipsic*; Lieut.-Com. J. M. Bradford, from the command of the *Nipsic* and ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; Acting Ensign G. D. S. Gidden, from the *Hartford* and ordered to the *Seminole*; Lieut.-Com. Ed. P. Lull, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Brooklyn*; Lieut. Horace E. Mullan from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieut. Thos. L. Swann, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Brooklyn*; Lieut. W. S. Schley from ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the *Wateree*. Gunner John Gaskins, from the *Canandaigua*. Chief Engineer Alx. Greer, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to the *New Ironsides*. Chief-Engineer John P. Whipple, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to special duty at Providence, R. I. Chief-Engineer Harmon Newell, from the *New Ironsides*, and ordered North, to duty in the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Chief-Engineer W. W. Dungan, from the Board of Examining Engineers, and ordered to the *Dacotah*. Second Assistant Engineer John H. Hunt, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Dacotah*. Third Assistant Engineers John H. Scott and Chas. H. Greenleaf, from the *Owasco*, and ordered to the *Galena*; Third Assistant Engineer Jas. C. Kafer, from the *Ticonderoga*, and awaiting orders; Ensign O. A. Batchellor, from the *Sacassus*, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron; Capt. Percival Drayton, from ordnance duty at New-York, and ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron; Third Assistant Engineer Chas. F. Marsland, from the *Lackawana*, and ordered North. Commander J. W. A. Nicholson, from the command of the *Shamrock*, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; Carpenter H. M. Lowee, from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to special duty at New-York.

DISCOVERY OF SERIOUS FRAUDS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Within the past few days the Government authorities at the Navy-yard have discovered serious frauds, the nature and origin of which are now being investigated by naval officers. A Naval Board convened at the yard yesterday, under the direction of Com. Fillebrown. The Board is ordered to examine some charges made against a chief of one of the departments in the yard, relative to the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in his department. We defer publishing the name of the gentleman until the charges against him are substantiated, as his character has hitherto been most exemplary. The other matter to be investigated relates to the clerical branch of the Engineer's Department. One of the clerks, it seems, was in the habit of presenting his usual weekly estimate of expenses for the signature of the Chief Engineer, and when that was obtained, making alterations in the pay-roll. For instance, Mr. Delück would be presented with a roll having some three or four days over-time, and when it was signed, by a little manœuvre of the pen, the over-time might be made 54 or 64 days, by just adding a five or a six to the original figure. As might have been expected, these frauds could not go on long without detection, and the vigilant and honest Mustering-Clerk, Mr. Lee, must be credited with detecting the theft. The Boards ordered to inquire into these matters are instructed to report to the Navy Department the result of their investigations.

SAILORS' GROG AND PRIZE MONEY.

A Member of Congress from the City of New-York has concluded to lay a resolution before Congress, the effect of which will be the restoration of grog in the Navy, and a prompt and immediate disbursement of the prize money due to sailors. Several seamen, formerly of the United States Navy, waited on this gentleman the evening before last, and laid before him the statement of their case. They gave him a full account of the grievances under which they supposed themselves to labor. The following is a brief synopsis of their view of the case: They stated that the Secretary of the Navy has broken faith with them in several ways. First, in passing a law lately prohibiting sailors from being relieved when their time expired. Men are nominally enlisted for a year, and leave their families with the intention of returning at that time. When they are thousands of miles from home, however, an order is issued from the Navy Department, in obedience to which the contract with the men is broken, and they are kept as many months as the Secretary deems proper beyond their time. They next alluded to the stoppage of their grog, and stated that in cold and Wintry weather, at sea and in port, their grog always exhilirated and never injured them. They also stated that since the stoppage of grog smuggling and drunkenness have increased ten-fold in the navy. They then referred to their prize money, and repeated at length the facts, the substance of which was given in a report of the sailors' meeting some time since. Another object of their complaint was the lack of liberty on shore. Some of their friends, they stated, had been eight, ten and twelve months on board ship, never being allowed on shore for one moment. This incarceration is said to have injured the men in several ways. The M. C. promised to have the matter properly attended to, and to have their cause represented in the National Legislature.

DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES SAILORS.

A very large draft of United States regular sailors, landsmen, ordinary seamen and boys, left the United States receiving ship *North Carolina* yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in a side-wheel steamer, for some unknown destination. They were cheered on leaving the ship, and returned the cheers with interest. They were accompanied by officers and marines.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The United States supply steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. Smith, commanding, which sailed from this port Nov. 5, arrived at the Navy-yard late on Sunday evening, from the West Gulf Squadron. The *Bermuda*, on her way up, experienced heavy weather. She passed off Charleston during a fog, and brings no news of importance. During the trip the *Bermuda* captured several prizes. Among them was the schooner *Antonio*, laden with a valuable cargo of cotton. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, J. W. Smith; Acting Master, J. L. Lee, as Executive Officer; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. McCauly Brown; Assistant Surgeon, J. B. Ackley; Sailing Masters, Ensign E. R. Warren, Acting Ensigns H. C. Raymond and J. M. Richards; Acting First Assistant Engineer, P. Brewster; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, R. Conling and Wm. Bradford; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Thos. Lloyd, John M. King, D. Morris; Acting Master's Mates, H. L. Dunbar, Ed. Dooley; Captain's Clerk, Robert Priest; Paymaster's Clerks, Philip A. Bird, and H. B. Taylor; Mail Agent, Wm. G. Smith; Yeoman, Thos. D. Hardy.

The gunboat *James Adger*, Capt. Patterson, arrived at the navy-yard from Fortress Monroe, which place she left on the 19th. The *Adger* was attached to the South Atlantic Squadron. She carries nine guns, and comes for repairs.

A Bold Attempt at Highway Robbery.

Last Saturday afternoon, a young lady, the daughter of a well-known citizen residing up town, was shopping on Third-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first-streets. One of her hands was ungloved, and she wore a very valuable diamond ring, which fact the sequel will show is pertinent to the story. After visiting several stores the lady walked to Forty-ninth street, passing through it toward the Sixth-avenue. When between the Fifth and Sixth avenues she was checked by a pull on her cloak, and accosted by a young and genteelly-dressed man, who said, pointing to her hand: "I'll take that ring you have on, and your money, and watch if you have one." The lady was naturally enough, startled and alarmed, and quickened her pace, the villain following and renewing his demand. She told him to leave her, or that he would be delivered to a policeman, when he tauntingly responded "Ha! ha! there's no policeman in sight." The lady hurried on, and he still pursued, reiterating his order for the valuables. On the lady reaching and turning into Sixth-avenue, the thief, deterred by the number of people then met, fled. He evidently had seen the lady on the Third-avenue, had noted the ring, and laid in wait to follow and rob her. The block selected was just the one for his purpose; there are few houses on it, and few passers through. The lady anxiously looked for the appearance of a gentleman during the ruffianly following, from whom she could claim protection, but not one, unfortunately, was on the street, and but two persons, both old ladies, were met. The self-possession of the intended victim was most commendable. This act is about as bold a one as has been recorded; it was perpetrated in broad daylight, in a thoroughfare. Ladies are, by the story of it, cautioned against similar ones, and forewarned to exhibit similar courage and self-possession to that displayed by the young lady in question.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3791, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801. *Part II. and III.*—Adjourned without day.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 633, 1711, 1065, 2487, 3129, 1255, 3101, 2559, 1183, 3149, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185. *Part II.*—Nos. 2948, 2878, 380, 2982, 2984, 2986, 2968, 2990, 2992, 2994, 2996, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3006.

Common Pleas.—Both parts adjourned for the term.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 21.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury were impanelled this morning, and were thereupon charged as to their duties by the Judge. After referring to the limitation imposed upon them, that the offences which they would consider must be made such by statute of the United States, he proceeded to charge them about murder on the high seas, mutiny on shipboard, cruel and unusual punishment of seamen, wilfully casting away vessels, and perjury. The rest of his charge was as follows:

"A class of offences will be submitted to your attention, involving charges of presenting false, forged, altered or counterfeited claims or writings to Government offices, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing them to be false and fraudulent; procuring, making, or printing false affidavits in support of such, or any other claims, or procuring signatures thereto by fraud. It is quite time that this class of depredators upon the public treasury were taught that they cannot ply their trade with impunity. The immense and various operations of the Government, in this time of activity in every department of the public service, has greatly multiplied the temptations and opportunities of those who dishonestly seek for gain at the expense of their country; and while caution should be observed to avoid charging the innocent, you will, I am sure, agree with me that the most unsparing vigilance should be exercised in bringing the guilty to punishment. It will be the duty of the District-Attorney, as I know it will be his pleasure, to furnish you with every facility which the law has provided for ferreting out this class of frauds. And should cases be presented to you which are intricate and involve numerous transactions, you will not hesitate to devote to them all the time and labor which may be necessary to sift them thoroughly, and ascertain their true character, and for this purpose you will at all times be at liberty to call on the District-Attorney, who will see that all persons are summoned before you, who, in your opinion, can shed light on the subject of your inquiries.

Making, passing or attempting to pass, with a guilty knowledge, counterfeit Treasury notes and postal currency, or fraudulently altering the same, are also offences which will come before you. These crimes, owing to the increased circulation of this currency, more extensively affect the public than formerly, and like counterfeits of small coin in former days, often entail loss on those who are little able to bear it. In addition, therefore, to the ordinary demands for public security against crime of all kinds, the necessities and wrongs of the poor who are struggling to obtain an honest livelihood call upon Courts and juries for protection and redress against this class of offenders.

There are several offences upon the list against the laws relating to military service. And under this head I will first notice a class of cases which, though [illegible] to be regretted, are not made crimes by law. I allude to the mere hindering, obstructing or delaying an enrolling officer. These acts Congress has not made crimes punishable by the Courts. This has been judicially determined by one of the District Judges of the United States, with the concurrence of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This authority is entitled to guide you and me on this point. Resistance to the draft, or counseling resistance thereto, stands on different grounds. That is made an offence by Congress, and it will be your duty to present for trial any cases of the latter character.

Enticing soldiers to desert is also an offence, a number of cases of which I notice on the list. Surely it is difficult enough to fill up the ranks of the army by either draft or enlistment, without the added embarrassment of desertion induced by solicitation or aided by connivance. If any are guilty of these acts, whose names are presented to you, you will, of course, if the charges are supported by the proper evidence, find bills against them. It is also made an offence to purchase a soldier's clothing, as this practice tends directly to defraud the Government and facilitate desertion. It is due to our country—it is due to those engaged in the military service and suffering the hardships and privations of the field—it is due to the memories of those who have sacrificed their lives for us, and whose families are left behind to suffer or prosper as the country may suffer or prosper in its present struggle—it is due to ourselves as good citizens, that offences of this character, which directly tend to impair the military force of the country, should be punished, and their repetition thus prevented.

You will also be called upon, gentlemen, to inquire into charges for violations of the law relating to the internal revenue. This, I doubt not, you will feel an important duty. The country is engaged in a severe struggle to maintain its just authority over its entire territory, and to prevent the appalling calamity of a dismemberment of the Republic which wicked conspirators are seeking by force to accomplish. In order to a successful issue of this effort to preserve the unity of the nation and restore public order and tranquility, the Government must be provided with pecuniary means adequate to the public service. To secure this end, Congress has been compelled to resort to new methods of raising revenue, and has enacted what is known as the Internal Revenue Act. That it may not be as perfect in all its details as could be desired, may indeed be true. Experience must remedy, as far as practicable, its imperfections and improve its provisions. Perfection is no more an attribute of human laws than it is of human nature or human society. But laws must be obeyed until set aside by Courts, or repealed by the Legislature. Well-founded objections can always be presented to the tribunals, whose duty it is to administer the laws, and I have yet to learn that the act in question has been oppressively administered by the courts of the country. And in this hour of public adversity and trial, it ill becomes any citizen, and, least of all, those engaged in the sale of luxuries of a hurtful, or even doubtful character, to resist or evade the provisions of a law which is indispensable to the public welfare. I am informed that a class of persons in this district, engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors, refuse to acknowledge the binding authority of some of the clauses of this act. If so, it will be your duty, on the facts being proved before you, to present indictments against them to this Court, upon which they may be tried—and where they will have ample opportunity to present any matter of law or fact in their defence. Congress has done its duty in this matter, and it is for Courts and juries now to do theirs.

Obstructing officers engaged in collecting any other branch of the public revenue, is also a crime which may demand your attention; and there may be some other offenses on the list which I have omitted to notice, because I do not deem it necessary to dwell upon them specifically."

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard

Durant vs. *Delacroix.*—No considerable time elapsed after the three months had expired before the defendant was charged in execution. Under the authorities referred to sufficient cause against the discharge of the defendants appears to have been shown, when the defendant is charged in execution before the motion for supersedeas has been brought on. Motion denied.

O'Brien vs. *Patterson.*—Attachment vacated, with $10 costs of the motion.

Amanda Montayne vs. *John W. Montayne.*—Judgment of divorce granted on report of referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Stebbins vs. *Brose.*—Judgment for defendant. Findings of facts, law, &c., left with the Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 22, 1863.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	105	150	Pacific Mail	212
26,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co	101¼	100	Hud. R. R	124¼
3,000	do	101⅜	200	do	124
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65, Co	125	800	do b30	124
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Co. In	100	150	do	123¼
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y. c	102¾	300	do	123
7,000	do New	98⅛	100	do b3	123½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59	400	Harlem R	88
11,000	N. C. State 6s	64	200	do	88½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	100	do s60	88
5,000	do b60	66⅛	500	Reading R	111¼
5,000	M. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	87	1600	do	111½
10,000	Cal. State 7s	125	150	Mich. Cen. R	119½
1,000	Erie 3d M. Bs	111	200	do	119⅝
2,000	Erie 4th M. B	107½	150	do	119¾
1,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B	121	200	do b3	119½
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M	104½	450	M. S. & N. I. R	81½
1,000	Goshen Br. B	106	300	do	81⅝
500	Ill. Cen. R. B	118	150	do	81¾
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st	93	200	do	81⅞
4,000	do	92½	350	do b3	82⅛
1,000	do	92¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G'd	131
3,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	75	200	do	130½
10,000	do	74	300	do	130
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	108	100	do b30	131½
5,000	Cl. & P. 4th M	85	200	do b30	131
50	Bank of America	125	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	116
50,000	Amer. Gold	152½	100	do s30	116
150	Canton Co	33	800	do	115½
300	do	33¼	200	do	115¾
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co	170	300	do	115⅝
50	do	170½	200	do	115¼
100	Penn. Coal Co	156	100	do b30	116
300	Mar. Min. Co	38	800	Cl. & Pitts. R	105
1200	do	40	1500	do	105½
50	do	39½	400	do	105¼
500	do	39¾	30	Clev. Col. & Cin. R	165
100	do b30	40	300	Gal. & Chi. R s60	106½
50	Wyom. V. Coal	93	150	do	106⅝
800	Cumb. Coal Prf	41	300	do	106¾
100	do	41½	100	do b30	107
200	do	42	100	do s10	106⅞
300	do	42¼	1700	Clev. & Tol. R	115½
50	do	42½	200	do s30	115
100	do	42¾	200	do	115¾
100	do s30	42	200	do s10	115½
100	do b30	42½	3800	Chi. & R. I	114
100	do s30	42⅝	600	do	114¼
100	do s15	42¾	1000	do s30	114
100	do b10	43	100	do b10	114½
100	do b30	43¼	100	do b10	115
200	do b30	43¼	450	do	114½
300	do b30	43½	100	do	115
100	do	43	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R	55½
500	Quick. M. Co	60	100	do	54¾
600	do	60¼	100	do	54½
100	do b30	61	150	Chi., B. & Q. R	115
100	do s30	60¼	25	do	116
100	do	60½	300	P., Ft. W. & C	82
1000	N. Y. Cen. R	132	300	do	82¼
100	do s30	132	400	do	82⅛
100	do b30	132½	300	do	82⅝
100	do	132½	100	do b10	82½
500	do s10	132	200	do b15	82½
300	do b30	132¼	200	A. & T. H. R	60
100	do s60	132½	50	Chi. & N. W	46¾
300	Erie R s5	106½	300	do	47
1850	do	106⅝	200	do b30	47¼
100	do s10	106⅝	200	do s10	47
200	do b15	107	50	Tol. & Wab. R	50
300	do b30	107	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr	93
			100	Miss. & Mo. R	38

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 5s, '65, Cuo.	125	1200	Reading R	112½
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N	98¼	100	Mich. Cen. R	120½
15,000	do	98⅛	200	do	120¾
15,000	Am. Gold	152½	100	M. S. & N. I. R	82¼
100	Canton Co	33¾	100	do b10	82½
100	Cum. Coal Pref	44½	100	M. So. & N. I. G	131½
100	do	44¼	100	do	131
200	Quicks. M. Co. b30	60½	250	do	130½
200	do	60¼	200	Ill. Cen. R. S	116¼
500	do	60	100	do	116
20	Pacific M. S. Co	212½	200	Clev. & Pitts	106
25	N. Y. Cen. R	132½	200	do	106¼
100	do	132¾	400	do	106⅜
200	Erie R	107	1000	do	106½
800	do	107⅛	200	Gal. & Chic	107½
400	do b30	107¼	500	Clev. & Tol. R	116½
1000	do	107¼	200	do	116¼
400	do b4	107¼	200	Chi. & R. I	114¾
500	do s30	107¼	380	do	114½
150	Hudson R. R	124½	100	do s30	114½
200	do	124¼	100	do	114⅝
200	Harlem R	88½	500	P., Ft. W. & C	83½
200	do	88¼	200	do s10	83¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold s3	152½	100	Cleve. & P. R	106½
10,000	do	152¾	300	do	106½
100	N. Y. Cen. R c.	132	300	Chic. & R. I	114½
400	Erie Railroad b10	106⅞	400	do c	114¼
600	do	106⅞	100	do c	114¾
500	do s3	106⅞	300	do b3	114¾
500	do	106⅝	100	do c	114¾
100	Hud. River R b10	124½	100	P., Ft. W. & Ch. s3	82⅞
1000	Harlem R s3	89	600	Cumb. Coal	45
100	do	89	200	do s10	45
100	Reading R. ex-d. b3	112	400	do s3	45
500	do s3	112	200	do c	45
200	do at the op'ng	112½	400	Wyoming Val. C. Co	94
450	M. S. & N. I	82	200	Quicksil. M. Co. b3	60
100	do c	82	200	do	60
100	do s3	82	100	do	59⅞
250	do	82¼	100	do	59¾
50	do	82½	200	Mar. Min. Co s3	40¾
200	Ill. Central s3	115⅝	100	do b3	40¼
200	do	115¾	100	do s3	40½
300	do s3	115¾	100	do	40¼
100	do	115¾	200	Lancaster Lead	3¼
100	Gal. & Chic. R	107	200	do	4

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

2400	Erie Railway	107⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C	83¾
1200	do s3	107⅛	100	do b3	83⅜
300	do b10	107⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R	114¾
500	Reading R. ex div.	113	100	do s3	115
100	M. S. & N. I	82⅝	200	do	115
100	Ill. Cen. R	116½	100	Cumb. Coal	44
100	do	116½	100	Mar. Min. Co	41¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts	106¾	400	Lancaster Lead Co	4

Tuesday, Dec. 22—P. M.

There is a steady movement in money affairs both at Bank and at the Treasury office. The latter is in daily receipt of a sufficient sum of Legal Tender currency for the Popular Loan to meet the requisitions of the Department at Washington. There is no present material accumulation of the currency balance in the New-York office. The Gold balance continues to accumulate from the Customs receipts. It is now over twelve millions, and will be quite as much by the time the payments on the January interest on the Public Debt is through with. The whole sum of Gold required from July 1, last, to June 30, 1864, to pay the interest upon the Funded and Fundable Debt of the United States is $41,000,000. The receipts in Gold for Customs in the same period will certainly more than double this requisition, and from the present look of our Import movement it is not improbable that *one hundred millions in Gold* will be received for Customs within the current fiscal year.

The demand for Money at 7 ℔ cent. from the Brokers is active, but not especially urgent. The speculative sellers of Stocks on the future of the Money Market, start various suggestions as to the effect of the popular subscriptions to the 5-20 years' Loan; and also as to the employment of the interest-bearing Legal Tender soon to be introduced through the Associated Banks and from the Treasury Department direct. The immediate suggestion is, that as the unsubscribed balance to the Popular Loan runs down to fifty millions, there may be a rush for this balance, which will contract or distress the Bank movement. But there is no sign yet of such a rush beyond two or two and a half millions ℔ day. When evidence is brought to the attention of the Secretary that Money may be pressed upon or into his New-York office on this account faster than he can employ it, or to the prejudice of the steady working of the Money market, *it is not improbable that he will authorize his Loan Agent and the Assistant Treasurer in New-York to receive subscriptions to the remaining balance to be paid by installments*, as the Money may be wanted, conditioned that five or ten ℔ cent. be lodged for the Security of such subscriptions. This course would, no doubt, be deemed preferable to receiving from any party or any combination of parties an offer to take the balance of the Loan, which from the start has been left open to popular competition.

The receipts at the Treasury office, to-day, for the Popular Loan, are $1,691,294, and on Deposit at 5 ℔ cent., $304,000. The Customs in Gold are $329,000. The balances in the office are $1,222,000 higher than yesterday.

The Stock Market opened this forenoon with a disposition to weaker prices, the same as manifested late in the day on Monday. The differences in the early sales at the First Board from the closing quotations last night were not important, and as the business went on toward the Second Board the feeling on the Railway list was somewhat firmer. At the Second Board the impovement was quite decided, particularly on Erie shares, which were done at 107¼, as against 106⅛@106⅜ in the forenoon. The Western Roads were also better.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday night, the general market leaving off steady, and on most Railway descriptions quite firm. Gold has not varied much through the day. It leaves off 152½ ℔ cent. There was a rise of 6 ℔ cent. in Mariposa Gold Company:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	152¼	152½	Mich. Central	120	120
U.S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mich. Southern	81⅞	82½
N. Y. Central	132½	132⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	133	131
Erie	106⅞	107⅛	Illinois Cen	116⅝	116¼
Erie Preferred	102¼	102½	Pittsburgh	106	106⅜
Hudson	124½	124½	Fort Wayne	82¾	83¼
Pacific Mail	214	212½	Rock Island	115¼	114¾
Harlem	89	88½	Galena	106⅞	107⅛
Canton	33¾	33⅝	Reading	112	112½
Treas. Cer., new	98⅛	98¼	Quicksilver	60⅜	60½
Toledo	116¼	116½	Cum'land Coal	42¾	44
Northwest	47¼	47¼	Mariposa	35	41

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The January half-yearly dividend of the Metropolitan Bank is 4 ℔ cent. On Merchants' Exchange 3½ ℔ cent; Chemical (quarterly,) 6 ℔ cent.; Broadway 6 ℔ cent. and 4 ℔ cent. extra, and People's 4 ℔ cent.

New-York	116	Irving	101
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	115½
America	125	Corn Exchange	108
City	147	Continental	101
Merchants' Exch	99	St. Nicholas	101
State of New-York	102	Marine	140
Commerce	103	Commonwealth	98
Mech'ics Bank Asso	90	Atlantic	103
Ocean	93	N. Y. County	130
Am. Exchange	107	Importers' & Traders'	109½
Bank of the Repub	102	Park	137
Bank of N. America	107	Man. & Mercht's	98
Hanover	100	New-York Exch	120

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chic. & W. Ext.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101½
Erie seconds, '79	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Erie thirds, '83	111	M. & P. du Ch. firsts	107½
Erie fourths, '80	107⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	112
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	109
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	107	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Har. seconds, '64	101	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Har. 3ds, '68	101	New J. C. firsts	103
Mich. C. New 1sts '82	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107½
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Michigan S. seconds	104½	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100½
N. Ind. Goshen 1., '68	106	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	84½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F., '68	108	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60
Illinois Cen. '75	118	Chic. & Alton, firsts	102
Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	91	Chi. & Alton, income	90
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc.	80		

The report of the Erie Railway Company, made to the State Engineer to the 30th September, the figures of which we published in our last paper, corresponds in date and the number of months reported on, with the recent New-York Central report, made to the Stockholders as well as to the State Engineer. The fiscal year, proper, of the Erie terminates on 31st December, and the report to the Stockholders will embrace the calendar year, 1863. It may be that the latter will show a less favorable state of things in the economical working of the road than the report to the State Engineer. But this will not alter the present contrast with the New-York Central, which is certainly important to the general railway interest of the country, as showing that the increase of the ratio of expenses on New-York Central—from 59.93 to 62.80 ℔ cent.—may be the exception, and not the rule for the Railway reports generally for the year 1863. The increase of the ratio of expenses on the Erie is only from 58½ to 59⅛ ℔ cent., and on a larger proportion of Freight to Passenger traffic than on the Central. We believe the Erie will be found much nearer the true standard for judging the net results of the year 1863 on the carefully-conducted Roads of the West. We have reason also to believe that the Pennsylvania Central will also show that the enhanced ratio of expenses of the New-York Central is the exception, and not the rule of the year.

The following are the comparative figures of the two New-York Roads:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND ERIE ROADS—1863.

Sept. 30, 1863.	Central.	Erie.
Freight earnings	$7,435,909	$8,432,234
Passenger earnings	2,930,341	1,670,083
Miscellaneous	531,381	143,800
Total for Railroad year	$10,897,631	$10,246,117
Operating expenses	6,842,633	6,057,638
Net income	$4,054,998	$4,188,479

This statement in every point of contrast in which it can be viewed certainly tells against the economical administration of the Central property, if not against the integrity of the vast expenditure. It also relieves the general Railway business of the country from the apprehension that a year of unexampled prosperity, both as to the volume and rates of traffic is to yield less substantial fruits to the Shareholders than last year. With the same fairness and economy of administration, this contrast should have been in favor of the Central Company. The advantage is with it in Passenger traffic and Miscellaneous income by $1,648,000. These items, taken together, are known to involve a much lower rate of expense than the Freight traffic. Of the latter the Erie reports $997,000 more than the Central. On all the items together, the Erie earns more on a gross of $10,246,000 than the Central on a gross of $10,897,000, by $133,481.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) from this port, were to the value of $2,606,113 against $3,457,636 same week last year, and $4,295,653 the corresponding week of 1861.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, were: Receipts, $2,694,892 62; Customs, $329,000; Payments, $1,472,603 20; Balance, $27,076,684 86.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 71 bbls. Ashes, 16,843 bbls. Flour, 1,078 bbls. and 2,270 bags Corn Meal, 1,567 bush. Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 13,844 bushels Oats, 650 bushels Malt, 1,913 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,044 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate request, at steady prices; Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 33c.@35c.; Laguayra, 33c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@30c. ℔ ℔. The week's receipts of Rio were 2,864 bags, and sales of do. 6,000 bags. Stock of Coffee, to-day, 39,443 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, of Rio and Santos, 19,034 bags; Java, 5,210 mats, 1,732 bags; Ceylon, 2,300 bags; Maracaibo, 8,103 bags; St. Domingo, 555 bags; other descriptions, 2,509 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

Dec. 19, Baltimore, bags	1,062
Dec. 22, New-York, bags	19,034
Grand total, bags	20,096

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed. Middlings, 80c.@81c., chiefly at 80c. ℔ ℔. Sales and re-sales, since our last, 530 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been somewhat unsettled to day. Shipping brands, particularly of State, have been more sought after, partly on speculation, and prices of such have again advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., closing buoyantly. Other kinds have been in moderate request, at about previous quotations. Sales, since our last, 14,660 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 25@$6 40; poor to choice extra State, at $6 65@$7 15, chiefly at $6 70@$6 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 60@$7 70, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 25	@$6 40
Extra State	6 65	@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 60	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 75	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is unchanged to-day; sales since our last, 1,900 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 750 bbls. extra at $6 50@$9, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5 50@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5 60@$5 75 for Jersey, $5 90 for common State, $6 10 for Brandywine, and $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, ℔ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$4 ℔ 100 ℔s.

FRUITS—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4@$4 10, and Bunch do. at $3 90@$4 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active. Sales since our last, 67,000 bushels, including White Western, $1 80; Amber Western, $1 61@$1 63; Old do., $1 46@$1 50; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 54@$1 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 50½@$1 53; Milwaukee Club, at $1 48@$1 51; Chicago Spring at $1 45@$1 50; old do. at $1 32 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales were made of 66,000 bushels, at $1 28@$1 29, closing heavily at $1 28 for Mixed Western, in store; and $1 31 for do. do. delivered, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 25@$1 35 for poor to choice Western and Northern ℔ bushel; sales 2,400 bushels. Oats are in fair request at rather firmer prices. We quote Canada at 91c.@93c.; Western at 92c.@94c., State at 92c.@93½c., Jersey, 87c.@90c. ℔ bushel, the market closing rather heavily. Sales 61,000 bushels. Barley rules quiet at $1 38@$1 55, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 56@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Sales, 1,600 bushels. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 14th of December, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,530,800	1,826,500	1,560,800
Wheat, bushels	20,632,400	32,669,900	22,206,900
Corn, bushels	22,344,200	23,709,800	20,663,600
Barley, bushels	2,093,600	2,262,700	3,190,500
Oats, bushels	5,901,400	5,540,000	12,437,500
Rye, bushels	805,500	760,100	470,500

HOPS—Are quiet, but steady, at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℔ ℔.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate request, at $1 15@$1 30 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are salable and very firm at previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 85@$2 95 ℔ gallon; Resin, $32@$45 ℔ 280 ℔s. Tar, $11 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less request to-day, at our quotations. Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 65@$1 90; Linseed, at $1 45@$1 48; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red at 77c.@79c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@33c.; Refined do. at 50c.@55c. free, and 45c.@47c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending Dec. 21.—The market, as usual at this season of the year, is quiet, and without sales in either Sperm or Whale Oil. We learn of a sale of Whalebone in New-York at $1 55 ℔ ℔.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 21, 1863.	65,119	62,030	467,300
Same time last year	54,120	99,787	697,150

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Sales in Providence last week, 54,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces, 52x56, 14½c.; 4,000 do., 56x60, 15c.; 8,000 do., 60x64, 16⅜c.; 4,000 do., 60x64, 16½c.; 3,000 do., 60x64, 16⅝c., heavy; 2,500 do., 60x64, 16⅞c., very heavy; 15,000 do., 64x64, 17c.; 15,000 do., 64x64, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request, for immediate and future delivery, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 6,300 bbls., at $21 50 for New Mess here, and $22 for do., deliverable in January and February; $19 25@$19 62½ for Mess, last season's packing, $18@$18 37½ for two year Old Mess; $17 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $14 75@$15 25 for Sour Mess; $13 25@$15 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 10¼c.@12c. for Hams, and 7c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Sales 350 pkgs. Bacon is in more request, at 9¼c.@12c., according to quality, ℔ ℔. Sales 800 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in fair demand, at 7½c.@8¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 3,200 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¾c., the latter an extreme rate, for new, ℔ ℔. Beef continues in fair request; sales 550 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50, the latter for choice; India Mess, $27@$30 ℔ tierce; sales 350 tierces; Beef Hams, $17@$18 ℔ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Butter is in moderate request, at 20c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues salable and steady, at 13c.@16c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Continues in moderate demand, including East India at $7@$8 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Are in request and held firmly.

SUGARS—Have been less actively sought after at former rates; sales since our last 645 hhds, including New-Orleans at 12c.@14¼c.; and Cuba, &c., at 11¾c.@12¾c.; also 150 boxes Havana 12¾c.@13¾c. ℔ ℔. Refined continue quiet at 13c.@17¼c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 215,000 ℔s., at 11¾c.@12¼c. and 150 packages Grease, at 10c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quiet at previous prices.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 750 bbls., at 91c.@93c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 600 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 1s. ℔ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Wheat, at 4¾d.@5d. ℔ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 30s.; and 200 pkgs. Butter, by do., at 40s ℔ ton. For London—200 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 3d.; 500 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d.; 20 tons Cheese, at 28s. 9d.; 10 tons Clover Seed at 30s.; 200 boxes Bacon and 70 tierces Lard, at 25s., and, by steamer, 50 bales Hops at ¾d. ℔ ℔. For Bristol—200 bbls Flour, at 2s.; 60 tierces Beef, at 3s. 9d.; and 20 tons Oil Cake, at 20s. For Havre—75 tons Provisions, at 50 francs. For Marseilles—500 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s 3d. ℔ bbl. For Antwerp—100 tcs. Lard, at 30s.; 120 hhds. Tobacco, at 40s. For Bremen, 60 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s.; and 25 tons Heavy Goods, at 15s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Liliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ticket-of-Leave Man, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereopticon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—Yankee Courtship—Barney the Baron.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—My Preserver—Easy Shaving—Mischief-Making.

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Sleeping Beauty in the Wood—State Secrets.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary.

CLINTON HALL—Mirror of the Rebellion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Un Ballo in Maschera.

DERBY GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—National Painting.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Readings.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning a very interesting batch of intercepted rebel correspondence, which fell into the hands of the Navy Department last week, through the capture of the blockade-runner *Ceres*, which was driven ashore at Wilmington and set on fire by the rebels, but which floated off in a storm which followed, and was secured by our fleet. Before the vessel was burned, a boat's crew from one of our ships boarded her and secured the baggage and papers of Col. C. A. P. Lamar, general rebel agent in Europe for the purchase of vessels and war material. Several interesting and important points are disclosed—among them, that arrangements were making to purchase the prize steamers *R. E. Lee* and *Margaret and Jessie*, with the intention of again employing them in running the blockade; that the Wilmington blockade is disastrous to rebel hopes. A letter from W. P. Campbell, of Bermuda, under date of Dec. 2, asserting that "the only boats that came in from Wilmington this moon were the *Flora* and *Gibraltar*." J. N. Maffit, also, formerly of the United States Navy, in a letter of the 19th of October, says: "The news from the blockade-runners is decidedly bad. Six of the best boats have recently been caught—among them the *Advance* and *Eugenie*. *Nothing has entered Wilmington for one month*." There are also several letters, asserting that the French Emperor consents to and patronizes the Matamoras blockade-running. Further disclosures are made, which are said to implicate certain parties in this City, in the business of furnishing aid and comfort to traitors in arms.

From the Army of the Potomac we have an old song, "All quiet at the front." The number of veterans who have reënlisted for the war in that army exceeds ten thousand. The whole of Kilpatrick's cavalry division and the famous Excelsior brigade have accepted the terms of reënlistment. Paymasters have gone to the army to pay the veteran bounties.

At Chattanooga everything is quiet. Supplies arriving by river freely. The Post-office has been reëstablished. The citizens and camp-followers are being enrolled for a draft.

A dispatch from Boston announces that letters received in that city state that Gen. Ullmann and part of his colored brigade have been captured near Port Port Hudson, La., and are now in Richmond as prisoners. This is hardly creditable. Gen. Ullmann was certainly at Port Hudson on the 8th inst., and news of such an event should have reached us via New-Orleans before this.

The bark *Saxon*, a prize to the Federal cruiser *Vanderbilt*, arrived at this port last evening from the West Coast of Africa. She has a cargo of wool which was a portion of the freight of the bark *Conrad*, which fell a prize, six months since, to the pirate *Alabama*, near the Cape of Good Hope, and was captured at Augra Pequina. The *Vanderbilt* had confiscated 200 tons of coal at Penguin Island, which was a depot of the pirates.

Assertions having been made that Gen. Hooker needlessly sacrificed a thousand men in the fight at Ringgold, Ga., it may be well to state that in the late campaign Gen. Hooker's command fought four battles, beside several skirmishes, captured over two-thirds of all the prisoners, arms and camp equipage taken, and seven pieces of the artillery, with a total loss not exceeding one thousand men.

A dispatch from Halifax announces that the authorities have made no arrests of those who rescued the pirates of the *Chesapeake* from the officers. Of course not. Nobody expected they would.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the resolution to purchase Mills' duplicate equestrian bronze statue of Gen. Jackson, came up and was lost for want of a three-fourths vote, and afterward it was laid over. The resolution from the Council Board to appoint a Joint Committee to erect a monument over the graves of the Catholic soldiers who have fallen during the war, and are buried in the soldiers' plot in Calvary Cemetery, at a cost not to exceed $12,000, was laid over under the rule. A resolution to increase the salaries of the Health Wardens and Deputies, and the Street Inspectors to $1,500 a year, was introduced and laid over. The Comptroller reported the receipts into the City Treasury for the week ending on last Saturday to have been $912,269 57; the expenditures during the same time, $1,312,332 69; and the cash balance on hand on that day, $3,075,456. The Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, an unusually large number of spectators, mostly interested in the appointment of District Court Clerks, were kept waiting outside the doors for half an hour, while the Board held a caucus on the subject, but they could not agree upon it. It is therefore probable that the appointments will go over till next year and the next Board. The expectants, however, not aware of this result, crowded the lobby as soon as the doors were opened. A report was received from Dr. J. Frankel, accompanied with $20 in gold, which some inmates of the County Jail had given him in gratitude for his attentions to them during sickness. The Doctor was appointed to attend to the health of the inmates of that institution at a compensation of $400 per annum, he to pay for the requisite medicines, and to report quarterly the numbers and condition of the inmates. His report is for the quarter ending with this month. Since October the jail has been filled principally with blockade runners. A list of their names and particulars concerning them the Jail Clerk refused to give. He reports 25 sick and 58 visits to them, and the sick paid part of the cost of the necessary medicines. At one time 81 of the 85 cells were occupied. Cleanliness and ventilation of the jail are good; also the meals and attendance. At present there are only a few blockade runners and county prisoners confined there. The money was ordered to be returned to the doctor, and the keeper of the jail was directed to give him free access to its records. A resolution to increase the salaries of the Surrogate and City Judge from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum was lost. The Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday.

Workmen have been engaged for some time past, under the direction of Col. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads, in collecting all the old iron scattered along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Alexandria to the Rappahannock River. The lot comprises remnants from the wrecks of locomotives, railroad cars, bent and twisted rails, and iron from the bridges destroyed and track torn up in the various rebel raids which have taken place on the line of this road within the past two years. These fragments, of all sorts, sizes and descriptions, spread along the road for miles, are being gathered up and taken to Alexandria, where they will be sold during the coming month. The lot will amount to upward of two thousand tons, and comprises some nine or ten damaged locomotives.

Gold was steady yesterday, at 152½@½. Money in good request, at 7 ⅌ cent. Government Popular Loan in demand; subscriptions, $1,691,000. The Railway speculation improved in the afternoon; Erie, 107⅞@½.

Shipping brands of Flour were in good demand yesterday, partly on speculation, at an advance of 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. Wheat and Corn were less sought after, and were heavy. Provisions were brisk and buoyant. Groceries, Tallow, Hops, Hay and Whisky were in moderate request. Cotton was quiet and declining. Chemicals were salable, at rising prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The Live Stock markets are supplied with 5,910 cattle, 8,792 sheep and 37,744 hogs this week. The near approach of Christmas causes an improved demand for fat stock of all kinds, and we have seldom seen so wide a range of prices as are reported this week, the good animals bringing high figures and the poor stock going very low. Beef cattle, particularly, exhibited a wide ragne of quality, and prices varied correspondingly, while some mean little "hoppers" or "snowflies" of 4 cwt., brought less than 6c. ⅌ lb., for the meat. Medium steers commanded 8½c.@9½c. Good cattle, 10c.@11c., and some prime Christmas bullocks, fat as porpoises, brought 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. The market closed bad for poor cattle.... Sheep and lambs have brought more than at any former time. Good fat sheep of 100 lbs., live weight, are worth 8c. ⅌ lb., while some extra stock was sold for $25 each, or 9c. ⅌ lb.... Live hogs are in good demand for packing, if prime and fat, at 6¼c.@6⅝c. Common stock makes up the bulk of the receipts, and is in moderate request.

The South and the War.

A letter has lately been published, written by Hon. T. Butler King in June last, in refutation of the rumor that he was in favor of reconstruction. Mr. King, in this letter, "defines his position." He claims to have always maintained the right of a State to secede from the Union, and to have urged Georgia to exercise that right upon the election of Mr. Lincoln. He says he regretted the necessity for such an act, and even hoped, after the ordinance of secession had been adopted, that the Federal Government would adopt such measures as would permit their return. The war, however, put an end to these expectations, and he has sustained it to the utmost of his ability—having given every male member of his family to the field, and two, who were most dear to him, to a soldier's grave. Mr. King then proceeds:

> "But war must end in peace; and sooner or later both parties must agree to terms upon which they will lay aside their arms. The events of the past two years should be sufficient to convince every reasonable man, both North and South, that it is impossible for the Federal Government to subjugate our people; and statesmen of the South cannot fail to perceive that *the Federal Government cannot abandon the war, except on a restoration of the Union, without danger of the further dismemberment of the nation.*
>
> Then, unless both parties can be influenced by the spirit of concession and compromise, 'when,' in the language of one of our distinguished Senators, 'is this struggle to end?' No man can answer as to the years; but he may safely answer, '*not until both parties are exhausted and ruined*—not until the North is reduced to a condition worse than it would have been if she had quietly acquiesced in our separation, and not until the South is worse off than she would have been by remaining in the Union under an Abolition Administration of the Government.
>
> *These considerations would lead me to favor any terms of peace that the South could, with a proper regard for her interest and honor, accept.*
>
> * * * If the people of the North would now concede our rights, and the Federal Government secure them to us, the danger with which we were threatened by remaining in the Union, and the objection we had to it, would be removed, and *we might with honor and advantage return to it.*
>
> The Federal Government has proceeded so far with the war that *these are the only terms of peace to which we could reasonably expect it to agree*; and I regret to say that I have no expectation that such terms will be proposed, or would be accepted by that Government while the Presidential chair is occupied by the present Abolition incumbent. But if, fortunately, during his administration, or within a reasonable time afterward, such terms should be offered, I am free to say that *I should prefer their acceptance by our people to the continuance of the war, which must result in the desolation of our country, and the ruin of both North and South.* A peace on such terms would be eminently honorable to both parties—neither could claim the victory—while the strength and valor each has exhibited would command the respect and admiration of the other.
>
> To this extent I am a 'reconstructionist.' But it must not be understood that I would prefer reconstruction and peace on the terms indicated, to a speedy peace recognizing our independence—*if that were possible*; nor must it be understood that I doubt our ability to achieve our independence if the conflict is continued. But I believe *it would be better for ourselves, for our posterity, and for mankind, that we should accept peace with our rights secured within the Union, than to continue the war many years,* giving oceans of blood, millions of treasure, and ruining our country, for independence.
>
> And yet the North has manifested no inclination to make peace on any reasonable terms; and until she evinces a pacific disposition, and hostilities are suspended for negotiation, nothing remains for us but to devote all our energies, skill and resources to the conflict."

This is the first intimation we have seen from any influential quarter in the South of a desire for peace on any terms short of the concession of Southern independence. Mr. King does not hesitate to say that he would prefer peace *within the Union* to a continuance of the war, if the rights of the Southern States could be secured. What those rights are, and how they are to be secured, would probably be points of difference so great and so vital as to defeat every attempt at reconstruction on that basis. We insist that the rights of the South were never invaded by the National Government. We have the evidence of the rebel Vice-President Stephens that the South never suffered any wrong from the Government of the United States. Even Mr. King does not assert that it had; his advocacy of secession began when Mr. Lincoln was elected, and long before he had assumed the Presidential chair. Yet no man ever went into that high office more distinctly or more solemnly pledged, by his words, his acts, his opinions and his whole political life, to respect every constitutional right of every Southern State than he.

Mr. King sees and concedes that the Federal Government cannot make peace on any other terms than submission on the part of the South to the Constitution and laws of the United States. He knows that it can never concede independence to the Southern Confederacy, and that the utmost it can agree to is the concession of Southern rights. It has always been ready to do that. It has never for a moment dreamed of invading or withholding them. The leading conspirators at the South knew very well that they had no real ground of complaint on this score. They scouted every proffer made in Congress or elsewhere to give them whatever they could reasonably ask in the way of security. The most solemn assurances—the offer to amend the Constitution so as to forbid any interference with Slavery in the States, the proposed passage of the Crittenden bill, all were rejected with contempt. They declared that they wanted no terms, and that if they were offered a guarantee in blank and asked to fill it out, they would not do it. They were for independence—that and nothing else.

They began the war in order to gain it. Whenever they choose to retrace their steps and act on the sentiments uttered by Mr. King, they can easily do so, otherwise the war will go on until one side or the other is too far exhausted to continue it. Which will reach that point first, the South will soon perceive.

The Discord of the Minority in Congress.

There is a general exclamation of disappointment and disgust among the Opposition journals over the fact that the Opposition Congressmen can concentrate upon nothing. It was bad enough, they protest, that no rally could be made upon one common candidate for Speaker; but this persistent refusal to combine more than sixty or seventy votes upon any Opposition measure or policy is really quite insufferable. What is opposition good for if it can only make such a shabby show as that?

The Democratic organ of Ohio in the State Capital gives it up, and without mincing the matter, says flatly:

> "On the organization of the House, the unpleasant fact was developed that those elected as opponents of this reckless and tyrannical Administration had neither confidence in one another nor any common purpose in view, *except the pitiful ambition of a distribution of the offices*, and on that they could not agree; *it was natural that they should not while no higher motive governed them.*"

Our neighbor, the would-be Democratic organ of this State, naturally don't take to heart the want of "higher motive," but goes straight in for "the pitiful ambition" the other organ sneers at. It begs the Peace Democrats to throw their principles behind them, and turn in for the spoils. "We would ask them," it says, "what, even in their own view, they can expect to *gain* by their present attitude? They must know that the Democratic party cannot *elect a President* on their platform." It is unfortunate for those who make such an appeal that the men addressed have the advantage not only in brains but in backbone. They are the very men best qualified for the leadership of the party, and if any leadership be possible, are bound to have it. The vote which they obtained on the peace resolutions of last week shows that they can compel the open following of three-fourths of the party. It looks like the height of impudence for the other squad, on the heels of that vote, to demand that the peace men shall face about, and come down to their ground for the sake of harmony.

But these prints may as well spare their fretting. Spoils or no spoils, there will be no combination of the Opposition elements in this Congress. The thing is naturally impossible. A portion of that Opposition were elected as outspoken, thoroughpaced Peace men. They distinctly proclaimed before the people that they believed in stopping this war, and trying negotiation. Another portion of that Opposition were the most vehement of all candidates in their protestations of undying hostility to the rebellion. The only fault they found with the war was that it was not prosecuted vigorously enough; and they gained their seats solely by making the people agree to this; and then widening the distance between them and the Administration candidates on other and minor issues.

The professed war men cannot go over to the peace men without political ruin, for their constituents trusted their original war professions, and in the late elections have shown themselves more than ever opposed to a peace policy. On the other hand, the avowed peace men perfectly well understand that, if there is to be any vitality at all in an opposition to the Administration, it must be in their principle that the true policy is not war but negotiation. They know that, in such an emergency as this, the people will never abandon the Government, or the Administration by which alone the Government can for the time be conducted, except on some issue striking to the bottom; that an *organized opposition* to this Administration is perfectly hopeless on any of the minor issues touching the policy of the war, and can keep its feet only on the cardinal issue of opposition to the war itself. To oppose *systematically* any Administration while at war, is to weaken its power of maintaining the war, and no true friend of the war can do it. The Opposition party at the period of the last war with England, opposed not simply Mr. Madison's management of the war, but the war itself. The Opposition party, at the time of the Mexican war, did the same thing. Those Opposition parties voted supplies, as the peace men of the present day doubtless will; but their distinctive policy, as the party of the Opposition, was an anti-war policy. Their opposition, to be a living, consistent opposition, at all, involved this logical necessity. It will be found precisely so at the present epoch. So far as there is to be any solid substance to the opposition to the Administration it must rest on the broad issue of peace against war. All attempts to shift it to other grounds will be futile.

Emigrants from Europe.

The recommendation of the President in regard to encouraging immigration, has not received as yet the public attention which it deserves. He states, what all see to be true, that the nation is in a transitional and peculiar condition, when measures may be advisable, which would not be so in ordinary times. He calls attention to the great dearth of labor in agriculture and the mines, seeing clearly that the especial loss in this war is not so much the destruction and wear of property, as the loss of labor. And yet, he informs us, "tens of thousands of people throng our foreign Consulates," desiring cheap assistance for immigration, and he accordingly asks that Congress would take into consideration the propriety of furthering this immigration by some pecuniary aid.

It has always been understood by those guiding public affairs in this country that our richest mine of wealth lay in the constant influx of foreign labor. We all know that it is not so much the inexhaustible alluvial plains of the West, or the gold veins of the Rocky Mountains, which have made us wealthy, as these united with our free supply of labor. In view of this, during a time of war, and with an immense debt heaping up, Congress has given almost the first instance in history of a National Legislature offering the land of the country without price to the settler. This liberal measure has made a profound impression in Europe. The instinct for owning land is one of the most profound instincts in the human breast. For the hard-pressed laborer, the cottier, the small tenant, the mechanic and farmer in Europe, an El Dorado seems presented when they hear that a landed estate is offered them for nothing in the rich and free Western World. No wonder that, though war is desolating so many of our provinces, they throng in "ten thousands" our Consulates for help in reaching this continent. So great is the inducement offered by this Homestead Law and our high wages, that immigration will have probably doubled this year, and already nearly a million and a half of acres have been taken up of the public lands. But the question which the President lays before Congress is, whether this source of wealth cannot be increased at the present time. Or, in other words, can the nation afford to pay something toward the transport to America of every able-bodied man from Europe who desires to settle here?

We can judge something of the value of each man now in this country, from the money paid for a recruit. We know that the least pecuniary estimate is $300, and that vast numbers receive nearly $700. The Government must have men, and, if the war should be protracted, the public will pay $1,000 for a private soldier if it becomes necessary. Now for every new laborer introduced there is the place filled of an enlisted soldier, and the loss to the community somewhat compensated. There are few immigrants now whose unskilled labor is not worth $250 per annum over and above the food which they earn and consume.

It may be safely assumed that each immigrant is worth $200 to the country; and yet probably $20 per head would be enough assistance to turn a great pile of immigrants to our coasts. If judiciously managed, there could not be a more profitable appropriation. What the nation most needs now is men. A great deal of careful organization would be necessary, so that the Government should not be putting into a few hands a gigantic "job;" but skillfully arranged between the Consuls, the ship-owners, and the Government, we could land hundreds of thousands of German and Irish laborers within a short time, to be distributed over the whole country. We earnestly invoke the attention of our legislators to this important subject.

Republicans and Catholics—Note from Dr. Brownson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With regard to the charge, repeated in the October number of my *Review*, that the Times had said that, when the Republicans "had put down the rebellion, they must turn round and put down the Catholics," I have, since you denied the charge, had an examination made of your files, by a gentleman who was sure that you had said it, or something like it, but all he can find out of which the charge has grown, is that you once said, "Slavery, *like Popery*, is incompatible with the age, and must go, or words to that effect. As to the propriety of classing Slavery and the Catholic Church together, I have nothing to say; but, if I understand, it was Slavery, not that Church, you said must go, in which assertion I entirely agree with you.

A friend has taken the trouble to compare the origin in the Catholic papers against you, and the different versions of which have been given. It appears that the charge first appeared in the Boston *Pilot*, as an inference drawn by a correspondent from your remark, which I have quoted. Another paper took it up, and charged you with saying it, and after that it became a "fixed fact" with the Catholic community that you had said it. I write you to say that I am satisfied that nothing like it has ever appeared in your journal, and I regret that I took any notice of it, which I did only to say, supposing you had said it, it was no reason with me, a Catholic myself, for not supporting the Republican party.

I agree with you entirely in your estimate of the veracity of the so-called Catholic papers. You may believe a statement you see in one of them if you have sufficient evidence *aliunde* for believing it.

Very respectfully,

O. A. BROWNSON.

Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 21, 1863.

We are obliged to Dr. Brownson for the pains he has taken to clear up a slander which he was misled into repeating. No one should know better than he the injustice of holding an editor responsible for inferences that may be drawn from every phrase which may obtain admission into his columns. We are confident that the sentence now quoted from the Times must have occurred in the communication of some correspondent, if it ever appeared in our columns at all. Personally and editorially we do *not* "class Slavery and the Catholic Church together;" and we should be very unwilling to do or say anything which should lead our readers to suppose for a moment that we do. We regard it as a duty, as it certainly is our inclination, to treat the religious and moral convictions of others with entire and sincere respect, whether they agree with our own or not; and we should be very sorry to violate that fundamental article of our faith and practice by such an exhibition of pharisaical bigotry as that ascribed to us.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The House Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, finished the Naval Appropriation Bill. Very little reduction from the estimates will be made by the Committee. The Committee took up and disposed of the Post-office Appropriation Bill. The deficiency in this branch of the service is one million. The Committee determined not to meet again until after the holidays, when they will take up the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, financial and other.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The Senate, to-day, made the Pacific Railroad Committee a Standing Committee of that body of nine members.

THE CASE OF SENATOR HALE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee meet to-morrow to take up the charges against Senator Hale. More than one lawyer in the Senate and House do not hesitate to say that they would rather resign their seats than surrender their professional practice in Washington.

MONEY FOR VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

The veteran regiments in the Army of the Potomac are to receive their bounty money immediately. The first installment will amount to about $250 per man. There will leave for the army to-morrow to pay these veterans, Paymasters Oakley, Yard, Moore, Staples, Ely, Grist, Holman and McFarland. They will take about $2,000,000. The number of men from the Army of the Potomac who have reënlisted for the war is over 10,000.

THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR EXEMPTION CLAUSE TO BE STRICKEN OUT.

The sentiment of Senators respecting the three hundred dollar exemption has wholly changed to-day. They will strike out the exemption clause, and not insert any amount in its place. The feeling is general in the Senate that the gaps in the army must be filled up, and the war vigorously prosecuted to an end.

LIMITATION TO THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

An amendment was adopted to the Twenty Million Bounty Bill passed to-day, that after the fifth of January no bounty will be paid either to veteran or other soldiers who may reënlist.

WHOLESALE RE-ENLISTMENTS.

The Second New-York and First Michigan cavalry have reënlisted for three years. The whole of Kilpatrick's cavalry division has gone in for the war.

The Third Excelsior regiment on Friday reënlisted in a body for the war. The whole brigade will probably reënlist.

PROJECT TO GET SOLDIERS FROM REBELDOM.

Senator Wilson will soon introduce a bill providing for the enlistment of soldiers in the rebellious States. The persons so enlisting to enter any regiment now in the field from the loyal States they may select. The desire is to get them into veteran regiments, and at the same time to enlarge the field from which the loyal States can draw troops.

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.

The constant delays in the mails between Washington and New-York, led to the introduction in the Senate to-day of a resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to communicate the reasons for these failures, and asking what legislation is necessary to prevent them, and if a new railroad to New-York is necessary to meet the wants of the postal service. The monopoly line was saved by the opposition of the Postmaster-General from the completion of a new road from Washington to Baltimore, in the first year of the war, which would have been built by the Government. The organization of a lobby against any new route to New-York has already been made.

INCREASED TAXATION IMPERATIVE.

The financial debate in the Senate to-day left behind in the minds of many of the most thoughtful and patriotic members an anxious sense of the necessity of a vast increase in our taxation, and that immediately.

ORGANIZATION OF AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

Senator Wilson will introduce, to-morrow, a bill to organize an ambulance corps, which details the old hands in the business, and saves the Treasury from the creation of a new gang of officers, and the service from inexperienced recruits.

GUERRILLAS.

Guerrillas are still sticking to us. Yesterday they made an attempt to destroy a railroad bridge between Burke's Station and Bull Run. They were driven off before they had time to do much damage.

FIVE-TWENTIES.

The amount of Five-Twenties remaining unsold is less than $80,000,000.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

THE BOUNTY APPROPRIATION.

The bill which has passed both Houses of Congress to supply deficiencies, appropriates $20,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of bounties and advance pay, provided that no bounties, excepting such as are not provided by law, shall be paid to any persons enlisted for the 5th of January next; that the money paid by drafted persons under the Enrollment Act shall be paid into the Treasury, and shall be drawn out on requisitions as in the case of other public moneys, and the money so paid shall be kept in the Treasury as a special deposit, applicable only to the expenses of the draft and for the procuration of substitutes, for these purposes it is hereby appropriated.

MOVEMENTS OF TREASURY OFFICERS—DANGEROUS WRECK.

The United States revenue steamer *Tiger* arrived at Alexandria to-day, from Fortress Monroe, having brought hither Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Field and Messrs. Risley and Rogers, connected with the special service of the Treasury Department.

The steamer passed, inside Point Lookout, a large schooner, sunk in fifteen fathoms of water, with her mast-heads above water, lower sails and gaf-topsails set, apparently having been run into within a day or two, and sunk by a collision. The steamer stopped near, and saw no person upon the wreck. It lay in the mid-passage, and at night is dangerous to vessels.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

It has been erroneously stated that all letters to members of Congress must be prepaid. The transmission and receipt of mail matter by them continues as heretofore, under the franking privilege, namely, free. All correspondence, however, addressed to any Executive Department, or any officer of it, must now be prepaid, excepting official communications written by some officer of the department, or an officer under its control or responsible to it, and in such cases under the words "Official Business" on the envelope, the officer must sign his name, with his official designation.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE CAPITAL.

Among the distinguished visitors at the Capital are the Prince d'Arenberg, the Count de Chriseul, M. Blount, and Capt. Vigeard, of the French naval service. Yesterday, accompanied by the French Minister, they dined with the Secretary of State, and to-day they proceed to visit the Army of the Potomac.

Fine Arts.

The sale of the fine collection of modern paintings, formerly in possession of J. Wolfe, Esq., which commenced yesterday at the Dusseldorf Galleries, is under the direction of H. H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, and not under that of E. Sintzenich, as was inadvertently stated yesterday. It will be continued to-day.

Generals Sherman and Shackleford at Louisville.

Louisville, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Gens. Sherman and Shackleford, and their staffs, arrived here this evening.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Condition of Affairs at the Front.

Improbability of Rebel Demonstrations During the Winter.

Concerning the Enlistment of Veterans

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. HUMPHREYS.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Information received to-night from the Army of the Potomac, says there are no indications of a retrograde movement toward Washington, as has been reported, nor is it believed that the enemy, in their present condition, are able to give us much annoyance. Their cavalry is diminished considerably on our front, and are not equal to the task of making any formidable raid on our base of supplies, owing to the impoverished condition of their horses.

The insufficiency of shoes and blankets, if the statements of deserters can be relied upon, renders it equally improbable that Lee's infantry can be called from their strong position and comfortable shelters, to undertake a campaign during the rigors of Winter.

The probable number of reënlistments into the Veteran corps from the Army of the Potomac, is estimated at 10,000. The delay in indicating the precise date of the thirty days' furloughs, has caused many to reconsider their first intentions.

The desire to visit their homes during the holidays has proved more powerful than the liberal bounties offered for reënlisting.

Five and perhaps six companies of the Ninety-third New-York regiment, have reënlisted, and are expected to start home on Wednesday. This regiment has for a long time filled the responsible post of headquarters and provost-guard. During this service they have seized and turned over to the authorities at Washington over 20,000 prisoners. The regiment is temporarily commanded by Lieut.-Col. Butler.

The Oneida cavalry, Capt. Mann, an independent company attached to the Quartermaster's Department, are also reënlisting, and will probably be sent home to recruit.

The First Maryland cavalry, Maj. Thistleton, commanding, are also making rapid movements in the same direction.

The charges against Maj.-Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Maj.-Gen. Meade's Staff, caused considerable comment among his brother officers. But, so far as can be ascertained from an extensive intercourse with the army, these charges are almost unanimously denounced as merely the emanations of a revengeful spirit, caused by a just punishment of a violation of military rules. The charges are so foreign to what is known of Gen. Humphreys by his associates of many years' standing, that they are unanimous in recommending him to take no steps in regard to them. As the confirmation of Gen. Humphreys' appointment, made since the charges were uttered, is now pending in the Senate, the inference generally is that they have been reproduced to obtain his rejection.

Hundreds of sutlers to-day, under the new order, have crowded the Provost-Marshal-General's office to obtain permits and transportation for the much-needed supplies. The order gives universal satisfaction.

DEATH OF GEN. CORCORAN.

He is Killed by a Fall from His Horse.

Fairfax Court-house, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

To the Associated Press:

Gen. Michael Corcoran died at half-past eight this evening, from injuries received from a fall from his horse.

THOS. M. REED,

Lieut.-Col. Com'g. 69th Reg., Corcoran Irish Legion.

Brig-Gen. Corcoran, whose death is announced above, was born in Ireland, and was about 45 years of age. He has been a resident of this City for ten or fifteen years past, and his history, especially since the rebellion commenced, is well known to most of our readers. He was among the first to engage in the present struggle for the maintainance of the nationality of his adopted country, and went forth in response to the first call of the President as Colonel of the Sixty-ninth regiment New-York National Guard. His capture at the first battle of Bull Run, his subsequent imprisonment in rebel dungeons his heroic and patriotic conduct during that imprisonment in the face of the rebel threats to hang him in retaliation for the anticipated execution by our Government of rebel pirates, his subsequent release and magnificent reception in New-York and other cities during the Summer of '62, are all familiar to the public. In consideration of his eminent services and patriotism, he was commissioned Brigadier-General by the President while yet he remained in the hands of the enemy. On his return to New-York he raised a brigade with which he again took the field, and has since been stationed most of the time in the vicinity of Suffolk, Va. The announcement of his untimely and accidental death will fall heavily upon his numerous friends in this City, and will be felt as a serious loss by the Government, which he has served with so much zeal and fidelity.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY THE REBELS.

Gen. Ullman and Part of His Brigade Taken Prisoners.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Letters received in this city state that Gen. Ullmann, who, with a part of his brigade, was captured near Port Hudson, is now a prisoner of war at Richmond, Va.

THE CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR.

No New Arrests.

Halifax, N. S., Monday, Dec. 21.

There is nothing new to-day in regard to the *Chesapeake* affair.

No arrests have been made of those who rescued the prisoners.

The *Acacia*, the last gunboat here, sailed to-night.

A CANARD EXPOSED.

No Rebel Pirates in the Straits of Gibralter.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

A Gibralter letter of the 27th ult., received by a well-known mercantile house in this city, states that the supposed rebel steamer seen off the Straits of Gibralter proves to be a French war steamer attached as a dispatch boat to the French iron-clad fleet which was cruising off Cape St. Vincent.

Funeral of Gen. Buford.

West Point, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The funeral of Maj.-Gen. John Buford took place this afternoon. It was attended by the Superintendent and all the professors and officers, the corps of Cadets, and the detachments of cavalry and artillery. The remains were conveyed to the Cadets' Cemetery, where they were interred with distinguished honors.

Supplies for Prisoners in Richmond.

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter, written in reply to a query made by a citizen of Washington:

Office of the Commissioner of Exchange,
Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 19, 1863.

Sir: In reply to your inquiry of the 17th inst., you are respectfully informed that the rebel authorities will continue to receive supplies *from private individuals only*, for our prisoners in Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,
Brig.-Gen, and Commissioner of Exchange.

STILL ANOTHER PRIZE.

The Bark Saxon Captured on the West Coast of Africa by the Cruiser Vanderbilt.

The bark *Saxon*, of Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, arrived at this port last evening, from Angre Pequina, West Coast of Africa, in charge of Acting-Master E. S. Keyser, of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*. The *Saxon* was captured by the *Vanderbilt* on the 28th of October, at the above place, about four hundred miles north of the Cape of Good Hope. She has on board part of the cargo of the bark *Conrad*, which vessel was captured by the privateer *Alabama*, and afterward converted into the privateer *Tuscaloosa*. The cargo is principally wool.

The *Saxon* was formerly the American bark *Lucy Johnson*, of New-London; but was wrecked at Table Bay and was subsequently purchased by Messrs. Anderson & Salton, of Cape Town; she is about 250 tons burthen.

The *Vanderbilt*, also, found at Penquin Island, 200 tons of coal, which had been left there for the benefit of the rebel privateers. It was confiscated by the Captain of the *Vanderbilt*. All on board the *Vanderbilt* are well.

Frying-Pan Lightship Blown Away.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The United States steamer *Maratanza*, arrived from Wilmington, reports that the lightship was blown away from Frying-Pan Shoals on the 18th inst.

Sales of Government Bonds.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The sales of five-twenties to-day amounted to $2,324,400. Large subscriptions are being made to complete the organization of banks under the law of the last session of Congress.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Sickles and Maj. E. C. Johnson, of the United States Army; George Augustus Sala, and J. Livesey, of London; S. Frothingham, Jr., of Boston, and Col. Kellogg, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Hon. J. R. McBride, of Oregon; Chas. O. Peck, of Massachusetts; J. J. Rust, of Michigan; H. S. Clement, of Cincinnati, and W. H. Bradford and W. Butler, of Rhode Island, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Hollis White, of Buffalo; Hon. J. Bridge, of Maine; Hon. J. E. Woodbridge and wife, of Vermont; O. B. Mattison, of Utica; A. G. Angell, of Providence; J. D. Blodgett and J. P. Flint, of Boston; S. Alden, of Cohoes; J. Brown, of Baltimore; and S. R. Van Duzer, of Newburgh, are stopping at the Astor House.

The Weed Sewing-Machine, although, perhaps, not quite so thoroughly advertised as some of its competitors, has many characteristic excellencies to which the others cannot lay claim. It can hem, fell, stitch, bind, cord, braid and gather, *without basting*. It is of simple construction, easily operated, reliable in perfecting work, never drops stitches, is economical and capable of being used upon every variety of work any family can possibly require. The finest cambric, the coarsest ship's sail, and even stout leather, can with equal facility be stitched by this wonderful piece of mechanism. To those intending to make a present of this character to a lady friend, we would advise an inspection of the Weed Machine before purchasing elsewhere. The salesroom is at No. 506 Broadway.—*Home Circle.*

Soldiers and Officers in the Army, being exposed to sudden change, should always be supplied with "Brown's Bronchial Troches," as they give prompt relief in a Cold, Cough, or an Irritated Throat.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

A Slight Cough, which attracts but little attention in its incipiency, may be the forerunner of consumption! What is sometimes called a "trifling cold" frequently ends in bronchitis! What a reckless folly to allow a cough or cold to become so deep-seated, when a remedy so prompt and certain as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily procured. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Genuine Honey Soap,
Made only by F. S. CLEAVER.

A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Decidedly the most beautiful, as well as the most useful and economical production of the present day is HOWE & STEVENS' SYSTEM OF FAMILY DYE COLORS. Yet they are so simple that any one can use them with perfect success. They comprise all the staple colors, and also the most exquisite shades, and are put up in neat packages, with full directions for use. Sold by Druggists generally.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Just Received by Steamer, a Large Assortment of quilted shoes and slippers, in all colors, for Holiday presents; cork sole, quilted button and lace boots, water-proof; snow, skating, riding and walking boots; handsome evening boots, embroidered satin slippers for full dress. M. L. HILL, Importer, No. 571 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

January 1, 1864.
The table not supplied with MENDUM'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON on this festive day will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

No Holiday Gift for Old or Young is superior to the Craig Microscope and Mounted Objects, to be had at No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York, and at many other places in the City.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor.) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $5 to $15. Pants $3 to $8.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Special and Important Directions for the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, will be found on the 3d page.

Diamond Parlor Matches,
IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOX
At No. 66 Cortland w-York

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

A Beautiful Holiday Gift.—A GROVER & BAKER Elastic-Stitch Sewing-Machine will prove a useful and most acceptable Holiday present. This machine received the highest premiums at all the important State, Institute and County Fairs held in 1863. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway,
And all druggists.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer is Especially appropriate for a HOLIDAY GIFT, being "useful as well as ornamental."
Give one to your washwoman.
It will not only save HER time and strength, but will preserve YOUR clothes.
The water can be pressed from LARGE and SMALL ARTICLES, easier, quicker and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned,
BACK-BREAKING, WRIST-STRAINING
AND
CLOTHES-DESTROYING PROCESS.
Cotton is expensive.
Save it by using the Universal Clothes-Wringer.
"Time is Money."
Therefore use the U. C. W., and save time.
Sent home free of expense.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular.
DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.
I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS.
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, furtrimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear.
GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Gifts for the Holidays,
No. 500 Broadway.
Elegant novelties in Porcelain Vases, Card Receivers, Jewel Boxes, Jardinieres,
Parian Groups and Statuettes.
Bohemian and Crystal Ware.
Wax Flowers,
Unique Paris Fancy Goods.
Also, Decorated Dining Services, Tea Sets, Tête-à-têtes, etc. HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway,
nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Art Notice.—The great sale of Oil-Paintings and Water-color Drawings at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, the private collection of John Wolfe, Esq., will commence on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

The first day's sale will embrace the American, English, and German Oil-Paintings and English Water-color Drawings—lots 1 to 75.

The second day's sale, WEDNESDAY, 23d, same hour and place, will embrace the Flemish and French Oil-Paintings—lots 76 to 139. After which, the great Masterpiece Marble Statue, called the "Peri," by J. Mozier, of Rome, will be sold.
H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

Call at Once.—Busy days at AMOS CLARK'S. The near approach of the holidays and the desire of those who wish to do honor to them, should induce them to secure suitable garments from his rich and extensive stock. Mr. Clark is selling his goods unusually cheap, at his establishment, Nos. 398 and 400 Bowery. The attention of all who wish to dress elegantly, becomingly and economically, is requested. Whatever you want, whether dress, frock, waistcoat, vest or pantaloons, of any style, quality or price, you will not be amiss if you seek for it at AMOS CLARK'S.

Vulcanite Jewelry.

A very large and complete stock in every style of ornament. This department of our business, as since its first introduction, is with us a particular specialty. Gold-mounted Pencils, Pen and Pencil Cases, Fans, Combs, &c., with a full assortment of every variety of Rubber Goods, both American and Foreign.
BROADWAY RUBBER EMPORIUM,
No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

White's Holiday Hats,
in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen.
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

There is no more acceptable or appropriate Holiday Present than a GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE. All the different styles of these celebrated machines for sale at 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Holiday Presents for Children.—Ladies will find a very select stock of Misses' and Children's Holiday Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters, and Leggins, specially adapted for the holiday season and presents, at
B. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Fonda—Bayard.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. A. H. Dashiell, D. D., Richard D. Fonda and Susan V., daughter of the late William M. Bayard, Esq.

Mullin—Stanfield.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Father McAleer, Jack Mullin and Miss Marietta Stanfield, at the Westchester Hotel, all of this City.

Skillin—Hewlett.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. W. H. Moore, Rector of St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., Edward Skillin and Dallie, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Hewlett, Esq.

Thorne—Richardson.—In Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Mr. McKee, Robert T. Thorne, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Sallie Allen, daughter of the late William Richardson, of Louisville.

Wood—Wilson.—At St. Philip's, in the Highlands, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, John Wood and Mary Elizabeth Wilson.

DIED.

Davis.—The friends of Dr. Charles Davis and family are invited to attend the funeral of Luther Davis, member of the 9th New-Jersey regiment U. S. Volunteers, from the Church of Rev. Dr. Magie, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Devoe.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, at East New-York, L. I., Henrietta M., youngest daughter of the late James Devoe, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Earl.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, Mrs. A. E. Earl, wife of James R. Earl, after a lingering illness, in the 43d year of her age.

The funeral to take place from her late residence, No. 147 Allen-st., on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, also the members and friends of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company, No. 11, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

Elton.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, Annie G., infant daughter of Henry C. and Jane S. Elton, aged 5 months and 7 days.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of J. S. Howell, No. 153 York-st., Jersey City, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

Funston.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Dec. 21, after a lingering illness, John James, son of William and Sarah Funston, of Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, at Spring Valley, N. Y. The train leaves Jersey City at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Gilbert.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 21, very suddenly, Alice Knox, youngest daughter of H. G. Gilbert, aged 3 years, 5 months and 18 days.

Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

Gurnee.—In Nyack, Sarah, wife of Eli Gurnee, and youngest daughter of Samuel Hinman, of this City, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, Dec. 24, at her late residence, in Nyack.

Gregory.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, Mary Sarah, twin daughter of James and Mary L. Gregory, aged 4 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 295 Henry-st.

Knapp.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, of croup, Francis Lewis, only son of Francis A. and Hester A. Knapp, aged 2 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 68 West 10th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Golden's Bridge, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, Dec. 24, for interment.

Latourette.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 19, Margaret, wife of Capt. David Latourette, in 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.

Lee.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, after a long and painful illness, Joseph B. Lee, aged 34 years, 10 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Rivington-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Miner.—On Monday, Dec. 21, of pneumonia, Elizabeth, relict of the late William W. Miner, M. D., of New-York, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, R. H. Sawyer, No. 295 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

Reeve.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 21, G. Henry Reeve, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. George Reeve, on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Rankin.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 21, Sarah Calvin Rankin, widow of William Rankin, of this City, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William Rankin, No. 16 West 13th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Twiggs.—In Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, Mrs. Ann Adelia, widow of Henry Twiggs.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, from 104th-st. and Broadway. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Underhill.—On Monday, Dec. 21, in Bedford, L. I., at the residence of her step-father, John W. Thompson, Emma L., daughter of the late John S. Underhill.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Van Alen.—In Bergen, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 21, Evert, infant son of J. Pruyn and Mary G. Van Alen.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Rev. B. C. Taylor.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Class 654.—Dec. 22, 1863.
63, 41, 27, 23, 20, 5, 62, 64, 42, 59, 67, 49, 71.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
Extra Class 753—Dec. 22, 1863.
63, 46, 9, 78, 45, 48, 33, 41, 1, 28, 15, 73, 13.
Class 754—Dec. 22, 1863.
74, 52, 20, 64, 47, 71, 45, 57, 73, 44, 37, 24.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of the Company will be PAID at this Office on and after Jan. 2, 1864.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 24, 1863, until Jan. 2, 1864.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.
IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY VAULTS,
Nos. 41 and 43 Nassau-st.
JOHN McAULIFFE
has put up 10,000 bottles Whisky of that age and quality for which his house is so celebrated. The Whisky on sale this season has been personally selected in Ireland and is very superior to any offered for sale in this City.
A splendid stock of WINES and LIQUORS from the London Docks.
AMONTILADADO SHERRIES.
HARMONY SHERRIES.
OSBORN PORT, bottled in Oporto.
COGNAC BRANDY, bottled in France.
PURE JAMAICA RUM.
GUINNESS PORTER, bottled in Dublin.
Also, some FINE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY.
Connoisseurs in really GENUINE ARTICLES are invited to select from the above stock.
BRANCHES,
No. 355 BROOME-ST. NEAR BOWERY.
No. 62 AVENUE C.
No. 121 AVENUE D.

"HOLIDAY PRESENTS"
Are the more appreciated when they combine utility with elegance. This being a fact we say to all who would make the "loved ones at home" happy, select a set of those beautiful FURS, open for inspection by BURKE, (successor to Watkins.) He is selling at prices which cannot fail to meet the views of all in want of a genuine article. No. 210 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st.

HOT AND COLD
URNS AND ICE PITCHERS.
The first to give a warm reception on
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
the other for those who thirst for a cooling draught.
No time should be lost in applying for them at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

ONE OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND acceptable Holiday Presents that can be offered this season, is a pair of thick-soled, warm-lined Skating Balmorals for ladies, from $3 to $5 50 per pair. Also, flannel-lined and quilted Toilet Slippers, neatly trimmed, for $2 to $2 50 per pair; or for children, a pair of black or gray cloth, and velvet Leggins, from $2 to $2 50. These, and all other articles in the shoe line, can be found at either of my stores, No. 371 Canal-st. and No. 881 Broadway. SAMUEL D. GORMAN.

ENGLISH HARES, ENGLISH MUTTON, Beef, Yarmouth Bloaters, Stilton, Gloster and Cheddar Cheese; English Hams, Bacon, Filberts, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, English Soles, Plum Pudding, Oxtail Soup by the quart, Imported Port and Sherry, Mistletoe, Glasgow Beef Hams, Lochfine Herring, Ling, Marmalade, Potted Meats, Turkeys 13c. per lb., Chickens 11c. All the above for sale at No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. RICHARDSON, Agent.

FANS—LADIES FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, to Twenty-five dollars each—for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-street.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.— TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-street.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.— TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS A SET. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-street.

FINE GOLD WATCH - CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE HOLIDAY HAT—INTRODUCED BY BURKE, (successor to Watkins,) for style and finish is beyond competition.
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 75 cents per pair; Pearl do., $1 per pair; a fine assortment for ladies and gentlemen, at WELLING'S, No. 207 Centre-st., sign of the Golden Elephant.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but herestored me to erfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 356 2d-av.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 559 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.
BRILLIANT NOVELTIES
IN
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.
THE GARIBALDI SUIT, THE METROPOLITAN SUIT.
NEW ENGLISH AND FRENCH STYLES
OF
BOYS' OVERCOATS.
All the latest fashions for boys that are
NOW POPULAR
IN
PARIS AND LONDON.
One price and no deviation. STORES Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton, and 214 Broadway.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

ELEGANT
SCARFS AND NECK-TIES,
NEW STYLES,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 85 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
Two doors from Fulton-st.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, etc.,
for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GRAND DISPLAY OF RICH FANCY GOODS
AT
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKYS, &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MACY & JENKINS,
No. 67 Liberty-st.,
Importers and Dealers.

In the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
of this week will be commenced a story of singular beauty and intense interest, entitled
MARIE BERTRAND;
OR,
THE FELON'S DAUGHTER.
This exquisite production is from the pen of
HORATIO ALGER, JR.,
and it is not too much to say that it is one of the most original as well as one of the most entertaining stories ever given to the reading public. Let no one fail to secure the opening chapters.
Beside the commencement of the above beautiful original Story, the NEW-YORK WEEKLY will contain
8
CHRISTMAS STORIES,
written expressly for the great Story and Sketch Paper, The
NEW-YORK WEEKLY;
ALSO,
5
SPLENDID POEMS
which cannot be excelled in any Literary Paper published. Together with its other immense attractions, including a large number of Sketches and Departments, The
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
contains FRANCIS S. SMITH'S great Story, entitled
WHITE EAGLE, THE AVENGER;
OR,
THE BRIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT,
ONLY
5
CENTS PER COPY.
For Sale everywhere.

IMPORTANT.
The public are respectfully informed that I have just received per steamer *Celia*, a fresh shipment of the Jules, Mumm & Co.'s
VERZENAY CABINET;
AND
DRY VERZENAY
CHAMPAGNE,
of a new vintage, surpassing in richness, fineness and delicacy of quality, any wines of the same grade ever before sent by this house. A trial of the same will convince the most fastidious.
The following houses have a supply of this shipment on hand:
H. D. FELTER.
W. S. CORWIN & CO.
MACY & CO.
W. R. JACKSON & CO.
CHAS. BELLOWS.
PURDY & NICHOLAS.
J. P. VAN ROSSUM.
JAMES MEYER, JR.,
No. 43 Beaver-st., sole Agent in the United States, for Jules, Mumm & Co.'s Champagne.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 249 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

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We will *deliver, free* of freight charge, at any Express office East of St. Joseph, Mo., any of our beautiful Albums, of the *value* of $5 *or more*, that may be ordered by members of the Army or Navy of the United States, as Presents to friends at home. We manufacture elegant styles *at all prices* to $25, and higher.
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NATIVE WINE AND BRANDY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—$10 will buy 3 bottles Catawba Brandy, 3 bottles Sweet Catawba Wine, 2 bottles Dry Catawba Wine, 2 bottles Catawba Bitters, and 2 bottles old Bourbon Whisky, all of superior quality, packed in a case, marked "Family Gift Packages," and delivered free from ZIMMERMANN & CO'S Native Wine and Brandy Depot, No. 22 Duane-st., near Chatham, late partners to N. Longworth, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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The high character, scholastic attainments, erudition and social qualifications of American Clergymen, are in strong contrast with the narrow prejudices and limited resources which have marked the history of other nations, and of earlier periods of the world. Coming directly in contact with the theories of the most enlightened minds, as well as the customs of common life, they are better calculated to judge of popular opinion and current ideas, than any other class of men. Their influence is unbounded. Their opportunities for directing practical reforms and progressive developments impose many obligations. In acknowledgment of the many complimentary indorsements and favors which DR. DRAKE has received from Clergymen in behalf of his PLANTATION BITTERS, he has directed his Agents, Messrs. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y., to present a bottle *gratis*, to every Clergyman who may personally call during the remainder of this year, 1863.

Quite to his surprise, he has ascertained that many persons, sharing in a natural prejudice against supposed nostrums, have classed this with other useless articles, and are yet entirely ignorant of its pure character and wonderful effects.

Dr. DRAKE seeks no confidence not founded upon evidences of skill and fair, open dealing; relying upon the intelligence of the people, he makes a medicine of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Dandelion, Cascarilla Bark Camomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Anise, Clove Buds, Orange Peel, Carraway, Chinnuafilla, Snake Root, &c., &c., preserved in pure St. Croix Rum—and tells them so. Physicians have to indorse him.

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(*Near corner of Fulton,*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—Beware of any other Uterine Catholicon. Use nothing but the Catholicon marked "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," having the seal of the Graefenberg Company and the name of JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., on the outside wrapper, and his signature on the inside label.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Children's Aid Society,
Clinton Hall, Astor Place,
New-York, Dec. 15, 1863.

It seems the most natural thing, on the Annual Christmas Festival of good will, to remember the children of the poor.

As families gather together, recalling in affection those who are absent and those who shall be no more with them, and while they make the day bright to the little ones with many gifts, their feelings will naturally go out to those children who have no home and seldom a friend, and to whom the blessed Birthday is only another trial of cold, and hunger and poverty. Before their glowing firesides, they will think of shivering children, barefooted and thinly clad, and of young outcasts growing up in temptation and sin—and they will remember ONE who was the friend of little children, and above all of the poor, and perhaps many will seek to make the Christmas season a time of happiness for these poor creatures who have not many pleasures.

The Children's Aid Society is especially the guardian and helper of the children of the poor. In the course of the year, many thousands come under its influence or are aided by it.

They propose on Christmas Day (if the public will generously furnish the means) to spread a bountiful table for the Newsboys, at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, and for the girls at the Girls' Lodging-house—and during the week to provide meals, shoes, and clothing for as many of the 3,000 children under their charge in these Lodging-houses and the Industrial Schools, as the funds supplied them for this purpose will permit.

They propose, also, during the holiday season, to send a large party of destitute children to homes in the West.

The average expense for each child, including all the expense of visitors, agents, &c., is about $15 each.

Who will help provide for the destitute ones, or give a Christmas gift of a Home?

What child, especially, would like to make a Christmas present of a home to some poor boy or girl?

The Newsboys will have their dinner at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-st., highest floor, on CHRISTMAS DAY.

The Girls, at the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 New-Canal-st., will have a dinner at 12 o'clock M., CHRISTMAS DAY.

The Hammersley-st. Industrial School, No. 204 Bleecker-st., entrance on Cottage-place, stands in great need of funds and supplies for some 250 children. They will have their Festival on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The German Social and Industrial School, No. 272 Rivington-st., will hold theirs in the Lecture Room of the Reformed German Church, Suffolk-st., between Rivington and Delancey, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 7 P. M., with about 150 young girls.

The young Italian children, at the Italian School, numbering about 100 boys and girls, are in much need of clothing. They will hold their Festival at the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The East River Industrial School, with about 120 children, will hold their festival at their school-rooms, No. 132 East 40th-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Hudson River Industrial School, with about 110 children, will celebrate Christmas on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at the school-rooms, corner of 9th-av. and 25th-st.

The Boys' Industrial School, No. 158 East 38th-st., at their rooms, MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Battery, or First Ward, Industrial School, No. 50 Rector-st., near Trinity-lane, will hold theirs at the school, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Supplies can be sent, marked for the object, either to the above addresses, or to the office, No. 11 Clinton-hall, Astor-place, or they will be called for, if the address be sent.

Money can be sent (the object specified) either to the President, WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., No. 95 Front-st., or to the Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, or to the Secretary, C. L. BRACE, No. 11 Clinton-Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

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Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

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No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

Our Commerce on the High Seas—Hints to the Navy Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have in your columns frequently called the attention of the public to the remissness of Government in protecting our commerce on the high seas. We wish to present a few facts which do not seem to reflect the highest credit on the vigilance and activities of the Navy Department in the management especially of our European squadron.

Two years ago the U. S. steam sloop *Kearsage* was sent in pursuit of the pirate *Sumter*, which was finally hemmed into Gibraltar Bay. A vigilant watch was kept upon that craft by Uncle Sam's corvette from Algesiras Bay (Spanish waters), and but a short distance opposite the impregnable rock. English sympathy and official favor enabled the Confederate agents to effect a sale of the pirate in the face of a protest made by Mr. HORATIO J. SPRAGUE, American Consul at Gibraltar.

Notwithstanding the persistent refusal of the English Government to recognize either Minister, Consul or Agent of the slavemongers, in an official capacity, the sale was made. The *Sumter* afterward escaped from Gibraltar as a merchant steamer, under the British flag, during a severe gale, and amid impenetrable darkness. The United States gunboat *Chippewa* had at that time assumed charge of the rebel craft. The desperate daring of the rebel commander, however, served him well. We say *rebel commander*, for the Captain of the *Gibraltar* was no less a rebel and pirate than Capt. SEMMES during the prosperous and early days of the *Sumter's* devastating career. Since that time the *Chippewa* and *Tuscarora* have both returned home—and the *Kearsage*, carrying two 11-inch Dahlgrens, four 32-pounders and a Dahlgren rifle, is the only vessel which Government has chosen to employ in guarding the whole European coast, Teneriffe, Madeira and the Western Islands, from the scourge of these modern Kidds. Thus left alone, of course the duties of the *Kearsage* become more arduous. But it is just at this point, when the exigency is greatest, that her movements become inexplicable.

We know not who commands the *Kearsage* at present, and have no individual criticism to make, as he doubtless acts in obedience to orders from the proper department. We have reports of the arrival of the *Kearsage* at Brest, France, where the *Florida*, as is well known, has been for some time repairing.

The *Kearsage* certainly followed the *Florida* with commendable alacrity, as by previous reports we find her among the arrivals at Madeira. All praise to the *Kearsage* for this. But what has Government been doing that it had not two swift steamers on the watch at Brest, long before the arrival of the *Kearsage*? Strange to say, nothing.

A steamer at mid-ocean, hears the news and reaches Brest before Government raises a hand to blockade the pirate. More than this! The *Florida* has been at Brest two or three months, and not long since we heard of the *Georgia* at Cherbourg, as having entered dock. Will Government watch her, or allow her ample time for repairs, and an undisturbed exit from port, to prey upon our commerce in the English and Irish Channel? The *Kearsage* has been for some time at Brest and we thought she was placed there to prevent the escape of the *Florida*. Yet she is reported as having been at Queenstown on the 3d November. The pirate *Florida* is reported at same time at Brest, the pirate *Georgia* at Cherbourg, and the Union gunboat *Kearsage* at Queenstown! It is reported that the *Kearsage* was in pursuit of the *Georgia*!

And we suppose the *Florida* was left at Brest under the guardian care of the French officials, while the *Kearsage* roamed the sea in a fruitless search after the *Georgia*. The superior wisdom which emanates from the Navy Department, or has its home in the brain of the Captain of the *Kearsage*, seems to revive exactly the old adage: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." And the *Georgia* and *Florida* are both left to come and go with no dog to bark at their heels.

Our merchants have earnestly petitioned the Hon. Secretary of the Navy that more energetic measures be adopted to protect our commerce on the seas. And yet since the presentation of that petition, two Confederate pirates have been left unguarded in French ports.

And although the *Kearsage* is again reported at Brest, we hear of no vessel being dispatched to watch the *Georgia* at Cherbourg. There are three entrances to Brest, from any two of which the *Florida* can at any time escape. The *Kearsage* can guard effectually but one entrance. Now what fatal lethargy has taken possession of Government that vessels enough are not dispatched to insure the detention or capture of these two vessels? Why are not swift steamers sent, commanded by able officers, who will keep a lynx-eyed watch upon the enemy? If the *Florida* and *Georgia* escape, the damage to our commerce will be irreparable. The vital interests of commerce, the honor and respectability of our country abroad demand that these pirates be not allowed to escape and scourge the seas with their spoliations. E.

A SUPPOSED REBEL PLOT TO SEIZE A VESSEL.—The authorities in this city, and through them those at Washington, have been made acquainted with what is believed to be a rebel plot to seize a bark about to sail from this port. A few days since two gentlemen, on the train from New-York to Philadelphia, were conversing together in regard to the capture of the steamer *Chesapeake*, when they were interrupted by a female sitting near, and who appeared to be somewhat under the influence of liquor. She interrupted the conversation of the gentlemen by remarking that what they were talking about amounted to nothing in comparison with what was proposed to be done in Philadelphia—that in Philadelphia there was something more important, as a vessel was about to sail loaded with Government stores, and she was to be captured. The gentlemen paid little heed to what they at first believed to be the insane ravings of the woman, but concluded it would be better to watch her on her arrival in the city. They also took the precaution to inform the Police, and the vessel was watched. The woman, supposed to be in the cars, was seen to go on board the bark *A One*, a vessel belonging to Portland, Me., but which had been chartered to carry munitions of war to a distant port. It was concluded not to interfere at this stage, as the woman's visit to the vessel gave some color to her boastful story. The bark went to the Navy Yard, where a number of cannon were placed on board as freight for the use of the Navy Department. On Wednesday, the bark left for Wilmington, where she was to receive 3,000 kegs of powder at Dupont's wharf and then proceed on her voyage. After she had left this city, a tug boat containing a number of Philadelphia police officers was sent after her to watch her movements. The instructions were that as soon as the cargo was all on board, the bark was to be boarded, and her papers and crew examined, and if found wrong, brought back to Philadelphia. The captain had not joined the vessel when she sailed from Philadelphia. The result of the examination has not yet transpired, but we understand that an order has been sent to Wilmington to have the bark sent back to Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 18.*

CURIOUS PROCEEDING—MILITARY ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.—A rather novel proceeding was developed yesterday, in a hearing before United States Commissioner SERGEANT. A drafted man who was at the barracks, Twenty-second and Wood streets, had an altered note passed upon him at a tavern in the western part of the city, and upon the fact being communicated to Maj. FALLS, in command of the barracks, he sent a guard and had the bartender arrested and taken there. The prisoner was there placed in irons, and kept in custody the remainder of Wednesday, through Wednesday night, and up to 12 o'clock yesterday. The facts were communicated to District-Attorney COFFEY on Wednesday night, and he sent a letter to Maj. FALLS, requesting the handing over of the prisoner to him. This not being done, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge CADWALADER yesterday. Meanwhile, however, Gen. CADWALADER had been informed of the action of Maj. FALLS, and through him the bartender was handed over to the custody of District-Attorney COFFEY.

The investigation before the Commissioner was for the purpose of ascertaining if the bartender had rendered himself liable to a prosecution for passing an altered note. At the hearing, a man was produced who testified that he passed what he supposed to be a ten-dollar Treasury note, at the bar of the tavern referred to, just prior to the altered note being given to the conscript, and the supposition was that it was the note he had passed. The hearing was continued in order that the conscript could be present and give his account of the affair. Maj. FALL'S explanation of the arrest was, that he desired the man to be secured in order that he might be handed over to the civil authorities, and that he had communicated with Chief FRANKLIN by note, but no attention was paid to it.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 18.*

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For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

USEFUL AND ARTISTIC.
A large and beautiful assortment of
MANTEL, TABLE, TOILET AND ETAGERE
Ornaments of late importations.
CHINA VASES, CARD RECEIVERS, PUNCH BOWLS AND PARIS FANCY GOODS,
BISQUE FIGURES, OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
BRONZE STATUETTES, CARD RECEIVERS, &c.
BOHEMIAN VASES, COLOGNE AND TOILET SETS,
and a new stock of
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Tea and Tête-à-tête Sets, Rich Patterns, Urns, Ice Pitchers, Goblets, Waiters.
Wine and Fruit Stands, Cake Baskets, Casters, &c.
Also, a fine selection of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.

PHINEAS SMITH,
No. 414 Broadway,
Between Walker and Canal sts., New-York.

All the latest styles of English and American SKATES.

SMITH'S IMPROVED SKATE, new toe and heel made to order by Marsden Brothers, Sheffield, England.

DUTTON'S SHELL-GROOVE SKATES, for learners.

Sole manufacturer of BRADY'S GENUINE NEW-YORK CLUB SKATE, without straps.

Depot of the AMERICAN PARLOR OR FLOOR SKATE.

BRADY'S PATENT SKATING-SHOE, for ladies and gentlemen, adapted for walking or skating.

Also the finest assortment of TOOL-CHESTS in the U. S., for Holiday Presents, from $2 to $100.

Illustrated price-list sent on application.

FANCY GOODS

AND
TOY NOVELTIES,
FANCY WORK BOXES, &c., &c.,
AT
LOW PRICES.
SAMUEL D. WILSON & CO.,
No. 73 Bowery.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE GREATEST variety of useful and fancy articles, steel and jet ornaments, Fancy Combs, Porte-monnaies, Needle Books, Hair Nets, Ties, Sontags, Scarfs, Hoods, Children's Socks, Gloves, Mits, Caps, &c.; Gloves for ladies and gents, 25 new styles; new styles embroidered Slippers, a splendid variety; fine Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 a doz., worth $2 50; $2 a doz., worth $3. New style Hoop Skirts, 85 cents; Zephyr only 18 cents, usual price 25 to 38 cents; undressed Kid and Paris Kid, $1, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!—FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Phillip's patent mink muffs and collars have given entire satisfaction to the ladies of New-York, which enables him to manufacture a large stock for the holidays, and which we can sell 50 per cent. lower than any other house in the City. Also, a large stock of mink cloaks and talmas. Call early, before purchasing elsewhere, at PHILLIPS' Fur Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—PARIS MADE MOROCCO traveling and shopping bags, a beautiful and useful article for holiday presents. Just received by JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS FORWARDED BY the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, to any point North, South, East or West, or to Soldiers in any Union camp or field, and delivered with care and dispatch.

Bills collected with or without the goods. Valuable packages receive particular attention from our Special Messengers, who accompany each train. Rates low.

DRY GOODS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISE-SHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also other Japanese articles just opened to-day.

American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.

India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly FOR THE HOLIDAYS, as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN & CO'S, No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

A Stock of Japanese WRITING DESKS AND BOXES positively selling cheap.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

At GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE we cut lengths of MILLINERY GOODS cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR HOUSEWORKER.—SITUATION wanted by a smart, capable girl as above: is an excellent washer and ironer; willing and trustworthy; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on boys' clothes and assist in dressmaking; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would engage by the day, week or month. Call the remainder of the week at No. 342 2d-av., third floor.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, thoroughly capable to take the whole care of an infant or grown children, being a good seamstress, is recommended by first-class families. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED—BY A young Protestant girl a situation as child's nurse, or would do light chamberwork and waiting; has good references. Call at 200 East 14th-st., 4th door from 1st-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE girl desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent bread, pie and biscuit baker; also a first-rate washer and ironer; has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH undoubted reference for six years, from a distinguished family in Brooklyn, desires a situation as thorough waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; any person requiring a competent domestic, can have such by applying to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN OF 20 YEARS of age wants a situation as salesman in a cloth store; can come well recommended and has had some experience in the business. Address B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call at or address R. D., No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man (a Scotchman), a situation as coachman or groom; willing and obliging, is a careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging and willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer; best of City reference given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business in every particular; can produce unquestionable references from last employer. Call on or address WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

BY MAN AND WIFE—WANTED, SITUATIONS together, the man as coachman and groom, wife as chambermaid or take care of children, and do sewing; is also a first-class dairymaid; both Protestants; no family; have the best of reference as to character and capability; country preferred. Address W. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, one week.

HELP WANTED

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, in a wholesale importing business, a young man to act as assistant book-keeper, entry clerk, &c. Salary $300 to $400 first year. Best of references required. A German preferred. Address in own handwriting, with references, A. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a thoroughly competent Protestant nurse and seamstress for Staten Island; English, Scotch or German preferred; she must understand cutting and fitting children's clothes, and bring undoubted City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 9 South William-st., front office, up stairs, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., or address P. O. Box No. 4,136.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN. One that thoroughly understands his business, and can bring good City reference, can apply from 9 to 11 A. M. at No. 11 West 39th-st.

SALESMEN WANTED—FOR HOSIERY, white goods and men's furnishing. None need apply who are not well acquainted with the business.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.

Apply to DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

WAITER MAN WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family; one who can bring good City references may apply at No. 371 5th-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock, this day.

GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Inquire of Mrs. REED, No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Now opening a superb stock of English Books, new and second-hand, including a large selection of H. G. Bohn's best books, illustrated and illuminated, and a magnificent assortment of Children's Books and Gift Books, selected in England by the undersigned and for sale cheap at NUNAN'S, No. 84 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent, payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 5, 1864. By order

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared free from Government tax, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The attention of capitalists seeking Real Estate investments is invited to the fact that

The population of the City of Newark nearly doubled between the years 1850 and 1855, and that it increased from 40,000 in 1853 to 75,000 in 1860, and is now about 85,000.

No reason exists why this increase should not continue.

The subscriber has for sale three parcels of Newark lots, which are regarded as very desirable for investment.

One of them consists of about 300 lots within a few minutes' walk of the Market-st. depot, valued at $350 to $500 each; another consists of about 100 lots, valued at $300 each; and the third of about 60 lots, valued at $50 to $100 each.

For other particulars apply to

WARD McLEAN,

(Late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—2 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on 35th-st., 150 feet west of 5th-av.

Do. 2 desirable building lots on 40th-st., near 5th-av.

Do. 10 lots on the 5th-av., comprising the whole front south of the Central Park; will be sold together, or either half.

For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—The three-story brick dwelling-house, No. 81 Willow-st., corner of Clark-st. The house is furnished with gas, Ridgewood water, sewerage and other conveniences. If not sold at private sale previously, the house and furniture will be sold at auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30 inst., at 12 M. The house may be seen between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M., or from 2 to 4 P. M. For further particulars, inquire of D. LEAVITT, Esq., No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or 54 Fulton-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale her life lease of the first-class furnished house, (with two stables in the rear,) No. 32 East 17th-st., opposite Union Park, and adjoining the Everett House. The building is well adapted for a Club house, and can be seen daily, from 3 to 5 P. M. Possession 1st of February next. Terms cash, to the highest bidder.

R. M. MOFFAT.

WANTED

TO PURCHASE—

Several first-class houses on Murray Hill; also, houses in any desirable location. Parties desiring to sell could not do better than by sending descriptions of houses or property they may have for sale.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

FOR SALE.—A NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, with 4 acres of land and plenty of fruit, pleasantly situated at Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Price $6,000. Also, 15 acres, with house and farm buildings, in a desirable neighborhood, for $12,000.

N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR other property, located near New-York City, or Western lands, four 3-story brick houses, located in the City of Philadelphia. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 102 Times Office for one week.

FOR SALE—A BROAD-ST. CORNER PROPerty between the Corn Exchange and Broker's Board, having a frontage of 150 feet; about 6,000 square feet.

JOHN S. KELSO, No. 86 Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 23X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. [illegible] Lafayette-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price $14,000.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, FIFteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water; has eighty acres of good land; old-fashioned house, good outbuildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 33 Reade-st.

THOS. C. THORNE.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 19 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW FURNITURE AND CARPETS—160 acres of land in Iowa; price $200. Address Box No. 139 Times Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM OF 15 TO 30 ACRES, near the City and depot, with plenty of fruit, good house and outhouses. State location and terms, which must be low. Address Box No. 537 Post-office, N. Y. City.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1866, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to

WM. R. BLISS,

Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE NEW MARBLE FRONT building now erecting on Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite the Worth Monument and Madison-square, one of the best and most desirable locations in the City of New-York, for a first-class hotel. It will be finished in the very best manner throughout, and ready for occupation about the 1st of May next. For all the particulars, apply to JOHN B. SNOOK, architect, No. 12 Chambers-st.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 312 Broadway. Inquire of LEE, BLISS & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x15 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—TILL 1ST of May, for a genteel family; location between 10th and 23d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; for a house well furnished, with immediate possession, a liberal rent will be paid. Answer, giving location and rent, over full name, W. A. C., Box No. 622 Post-office.

FURNISHED FLOOR WANTED—SUITAble for housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife, and one other adult, or for gentleman and wife only; genteel location, on west side of the town, above Bleecker-st., or Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had in a private family, having a large, well-furnished chamber, with closet, bath, gas, &c., near the Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address J. H., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND SMALL BACK Room, with cheerful sunny exposure, also a high front basement, can be had, with board, (abundant table,) at No. 132 East 18th-st., convenient to Union-square; reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD, SECOND-HAND STEAM engine, about 20-horse power. Address Box No. 2,230, General Post-office.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE

ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship HIBERNIA, Capt. MORAN, will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80. Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New-York to St. Johns, $35, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an Extra Steamer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23; has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday........Dec. 26
EDINBURGH..............Saturday........Jan. 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Tuesday, Dec. 2?.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin......$96 / 76 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage......35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NOVA SCOTIAN,

Capt. BALLANTYNE,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

TO SAIL ON

SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.

THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP MORNING STAR,

J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JNO. POST, having completed her repairs, will positively leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE,

JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon, The steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons, the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 117 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Pier 26 East River daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEREGO'S

ARMY SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SWARMS OF BEES.

The undersigned solicits orders for Swarms of Bees deliverable in this City or in the vicinity. Honey making is a very profitable branch of farming. Warren Leland, Esq., of the Metropolitan Hotel, sold $250 worth of honey from thirty swarms, bought last season of me. Call or address No. 75 Prince-st., basement. G. W. HAIGHT.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—PROposals are solicited for the construction of a coal road between Scranton and New-York. For particulars apply at the office of the WYOMING VALLEY COAL COMPANY, No. 48 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office for the removal of the sunken vessels in the slips between Piers Nos. 51 and 54 North River.

Particulars and specifications may be obtained at this office.

D. A. NASH, Clerk.

NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB.—A SPECIAL meeting of this Club will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 18, on WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M. By order of JAMES HARRISON, President.

A. BAUDOUINE, Secretary.

$500.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE PARTNER, TO take the place of one retiring from an established light manufacturing business, which can be pushed to an unlimited extent. A good business chance. Address A. B., Box No. 4,759 Post-office.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONIca of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 385 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

Director......MAX MARETZEK

The Director begs to inform the patrons of the Opera and the public generally, that he will, on his return from Philadelphia, give

FOUR GRAND OPERA NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

The first performance will take place THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock, when will be presented, for the first and only time this season, Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, of

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

with the following unparalleled cast:

Amelia	Mad. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Oscar	Mad. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
Ulrica	Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Richard	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Reinhart	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Samuel, Enemy of Richard	Sig. DOMENICO COLLETTI
Tom, Enemy of Richard	Sig. Muller
Sylvan	Sig. Hassia
A Judge	Sig. Reichardt
CONDUCTOR	Sig. J. NUNO

The second performance will take place On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 25.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 26, AT ONE O'CLOCK, GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE, on which occasion will be produced, for this time only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre,

DON GIOVANNI,

with its magnificent cast.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

Director......CARL ANSCHUTZ

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1863,

FAUST.

Great Romantic Opera in five acts, by C. Gounod. The Arion Society will kindly assist in the Soldier's Chorus.

The cast of the opera will be the same as performed in New-York.

In consequence of the length of the Opera the curtain will rise at 7¾ o'clock.

Admission to parquet, dress circle and balcony $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; family circle 50 cents; amphitheatre 25 cents.

The sale of reserved seats will commence in Brooklyn on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

IRVING HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'
TENTH POPULAR MATINEE
AND CHRISTMAS MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 1½ o'clock, when the following powerful array of talent will appear:

Mme. COMTE BORCHARD.

Mr. Wm. Castle	Tenor	Mr. S. C. Campbell	Baritone
Mr. S. B. Mills	Pianist	Mr. Mollenhauer	Violinist
Mr. Toulmin	Harpist	Sig. Abella	Accompanyist

AND FULL ORCHESTRA,

comprising the best instrumentalists, who will perform the following pieces, altogether forming one of the most attractive programmes ever offered to the public:

Beethoven's Symphonie in C Minor, No. 5,

Meyerbeer's Dramatic Overture to Struensee,

Berlioz' celebrated dramatic Symphonie, Harold in Italia,

Introduction to the 3d act of Wagner's "Lohengrin,"

"Christmas Polka,"

and "Faust Quadrilles," by Fradel.

NOTICE.—On this occasion, Dec. 26, each purchaser of a ticket of admission will be presented with a copy of the "Christmas Polka," 5 pages, composed by Mr. Charles Fradel, and dedicated to the lady patrons of Theodore Thomas' Popular Musical Matinées at Irving Hall. The prices will remain as usual.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the music stores.

Ladies are requested to purchase their tickets previous to the day of the Matinée.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE

No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT......Manager.

Extra attractions for the holidays. In future performances will be given

EVERY AFTERNOON
EVERY AFTERNOON
EVERY AFTERNOON

until further notice. Engagement of the celebrated Madame LOUISE TOURNAIRE, the greatest living equestrienne, with her

HIGHLY TRAINED DANCING HORSES,

who will appear

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

in conjunction with

THE GREAT MELVILLE,
THE SPINOLA BROTHERS,
STICKNEY, THE SOMERSET RIDER,

and all the leading artistes comprised in the

BEST TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

Door open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

THREE PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH school connected with the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., New-York, will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ P. M. The programme contains solos, trios, quartets, choruses, dialogues, addresses, &c. Tickets 25 cents.

THE WONDERS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

At Hope Chapel this Afternoon and Evening.

STEREOSCOPTICON.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

Under the direction of John B. Haskin, Esq., Referee.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 16TH-ST. at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. West 16th-st.—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, No. 219 West 16th-st., 2?? feet west of 7th-av. On the front of lot is a 3-story brick house, 17 by 25 feet, with extension; on rear is a 2-story brick house, 25 by 12 feet, in fair order; lot 25 by 92 feet. Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer, No. 68 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE, DECORATED VASES, PARISIAN AND SWISS PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 68 NASSAU-ST., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of the above and other elegant goods, all of recent importation, and suitable

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SALE OF JEWELRY.

BROOCHES, SETS EARRINGS, BRACELETS, PINS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 23 and 24, at the salesroom No. 8? Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of jewelry, in sets and single pieces; photographic albums, plated tea and table forks, spoons, cups, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, DEC 24.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby street, cor. Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

A general assortment of household furniture, hair mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, one coupe, &c., &c.

At 2 o'clock P. M.

An assortment of glove and work-boxes, desks, dressing cases, combs, toys, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE FOR ANTIQUARIANS AND OTHERS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

The entire collection of a gentleman, selected in Europe and elsewhere, of coins, rare precious stones, gems, &c. Among them are medals—series of sovereigns of England, France, &c.; coins dug up in Morocco, Tunis, &c., miscellaneous coins and pieces of great antiquity, antique pistol and apparatus, a superb bronze caricature of FRATIN by himself, a present from the artist; bronze Napoleon, fine; head of Christ, Roman bronze; two splended cameos, antique bronzes, jade, precious ornament from Ceylon; microscope for gems, in silver case; meerschaum mouth-piece, antique gold ring, rare gem, Mexican silver coins.

Splendid sale of original drawings by modern artists, comprising specimens of CORBOULD, DARLEY, KENNY MEADOWS, LEUTZE, CHAPPEL AND OTHERS.

As specimens of these artists are rarely offered for sale, the present is an excellent opportunity to obtain them; they have an additional value as they were all drawn to illustrate our leading poets, comprising the poems of Longfellow, Bryant, Mrs. Sigourney and others. They will be on exhibition two days before the sale.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

S. AND J. BOGART WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 1 North William-street, general household furniture, mahogany sofas, conversation chairs, black walnut arm, library, rocking and easy chairs, in reps; Brussels and ingrain carpets, bureaus, wash-stands, French plate mirrors, mahogany desks, French bedstead, mattress, pillows and bolsters, paintings and engravings, woolen blankets, &c. Lot of China, vases, ornaments, &c.

TO HENRY HELLEWELL, WM. A. PIXBY, AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN— NOTICE.—I will sell at auction, for storage and charges, two sets wire rolls and lot of shovel machinery and tools, at the Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 10 A. M. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

PERSONAL.

PAUL S. BROWN, CORNER NINTH-ST. and 3d-av., respectfully calls attention during the holidays to his richly ornamented plum, pound, fancy cakes, pyramids, &c. Early purchasers will find an unusually large and attractive number of cakes offered for their selection. Ornamenting, frosting, &c., done to order. Weddings and parties supplied.

—DR. HOWARD,

A regular physician, treats all private diseases in a rational and proper manner. The wonderful cure-all, "two days time to cure syphilis," he does not promise. Instead of drying up the disease for a short time, to break out anew in a more virulent form, he goes to the cause of the trouble. In primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, and in seminal weakness, impotency and mercurial diseases, a natural and physiological cure is warranted. How can an irregular physician, who understands nothing about anatomy, know how to cure diseases of the sexual system? There are probably not three physicians in this branch of practice in the city, who can tell how many bones there are in the human skull.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Furniture in suites.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLINTON HALL,

Astor-place, between Broadway and 4th-av.

PERHAM'S
INVALID SOLDIER
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
DEVOTED TO RAISING FUNDS FOR A NATIONAL HOME.
100,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH.
LIBERAL BOUNTY TO PURCHASERS.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent for the Proprietors, has the honor to announce a plan for creating a Fund for the foundation of a National Institution, to be a Home for Invalid and Disabled Soldiers.

The original number of tickets issued for this object was 100,000, one-third of which have been already disposed of in Boston, Mass., where the enterprise was first projected.

Each of the $1 tickets is good for four admissions to the mammoth

MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,

which will be exhibited for this purpose in Clinton Hall, commencing

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 23,

and continuing every afternoon and evening until further notice.

One half of the profits of the entire sale will be exclusively devoted and donated to the above-named patriotic object.

According to the original advertised plan, a mass meeting of the ticket-holders was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Nov. 4, and an adjourned meeting, at the same place, on Dec. 16. The following named gentlemen were elected as a Board of Trustees to receive the fund which may accrue from the novel enterprise, and to appropriate the same to this object, in accordance with the plans of the originator: Gen. John S. Tyler, Boston; His Excellency Gov. James Y. Smith, of Rhode Island; Hon. George Briggs, of New-York; His Excellency Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, of Maine; His Excellency Gov. Richard Yates, of Illinois.

To speedily accomplish this great purpose every wise means will be used by the projector to effect the immediate sale of the tickets, and he calls upon the loyal and humane to assist earnestly in carrying this noble undertaking forward to a triumphant success.

Neither its importance nor its feasibility can be called in question. Let the people but respond in a spirit worthy of the project, and no obstacles shall delay its consummation.

Making the proposition in good faith, and ready to devote his whole energies to the great work, the projector firmly believes the tide of popular favor will flow in the desired direction, and accomplish the founding and insure the erection of a permanent National Institution, which shall be an asylum for the retired soldier, whose lost of health or limb is his diploma for heroic services performed in his country's cause, and which shall go down to future generations a blessing to mankind, and an enduring monument to the liberality of the loyal people.

By combining this enterprise with a public place of amusement of such well-established high character and merit, the subscriber to the fund, while giving his money for the promotion of a great charitable design, may receive a full equivalent for the outlay in witnessing this splendid series of Paintings.

To effect the speediest possible sale of the tickets, so that unnecessary expense may be saved, and the National Home Fund proportionably increased, a further inducement is offered as a bounty to purchasers. As soon as the tickets shall have been sold, the following described property will be donated to the ticket-holders, and placed in the hands of their Trustees, a distinct Board having been chosen for that purpose at the mass meetings held as above stated, and which consists of the following gentlemen, who, on receipt of the property, will dispose of the same as ticket-holders in mass meeting may direct—there to be no violation of law in such disposal: Hon. Charles O. Rogers, Hon. Charles W. Slack, Gen. Robert Cowdin, Col. Albert J. Wright, John C. Haynes, Esq., of Boston; Joshua Webster, Esq., of Mapleville, Mass.; Isaac S. Morse, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass.

SCHEDULE OF DONATION PROPERTY.

One genteel Residence in City of Roxbury, Mass., valued at	$10,000
Three Piano-Fortes, valued at $500 each	1,500
Five Piano-Fortes, valued at $300 each	1,500
Five Gold Watches at $100 each	500
Fifty Gold Watches at $50 each	2,500
Two Shares in the Boston and Worcester Railroad, valued at $130 each	260
Two Shares in the Boston and Maine Railroad, valued at $130 each	260
Two Shares in the Merchants' Bank, Boston, valued at $100 each	200
6,000 Gold Union Medals at $3 each	18,000
Two Sewing-Machines at $50 each	100
Total	$34,720

Exhibition of the Mirror every afternoon and evening at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.

National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

For sale at the general office, Clinton Hall, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily; at Horace Waters' music store, No. 481 Broadway, and at Lovejoy's Hotel.

Single admission, 25 cents.

Orders for tickets by mail or express should be sent to JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York City, or to Adams House, Boston.

PATRIOTIC REUNION

OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN AID OF THE OBJECTS OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND
SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., WILL PRESIDE.

ADDRESS BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The distinguished vocalists,

MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG
AND
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,

will take part in the musical exercises.

Music by the celebrated Band of the

FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS
FROM
GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
RECEIVED ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION
BY
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.

In order that the public may be assured of the CERTAINTY AND CORRECTNESS of the Programme, the following letters of acceptance are appended:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 14, 1863.

To Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:

GENTLEMEN: I have accepted your invitation, and shall be present on the evening of December 26, (unless providentially detained), to take the part assigned me.

H. W. BEECHER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

To the Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:

GENTLEMEN: It will give me great pleasure to preside at the meeting of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, in the Academy of Music, on the 26th inst. You may rely on my attendance.

Yours truly,

JAMES T. BRADY.

VOCAL AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS will be added to this PROGRAMME DURING THE WEEK.

TICKETS, $1,

to be had of George W. Blunt, Esq., No. 179 Water-st., at the Principal Hotels, Bookstores, and at the Rooms of the Association.

No. 194 BROADWAY.

THE HOME AND TOMB OF WASHINGTON, at Hope Chapel.

This Afternoon and Evening.

STEREOSCOPTICON.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The Winter session of this Seminary for young ladies, will be resumed immediately after the holidays.

There being no vacation until the end of the academic year in June, the 4th of January will be a favorable time for admission. Address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

ELOCUTION AND READING.

J. W. TAVERNER and Miss FANNIE P. TAVERNER continue to give lessons in New-York and the vicinity, upon Prof. Taverner's original and only scientific system of Elocution. Address, for circulars, No. 462 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STAMFORD, CONN.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Winter term opens Jan. 4. For circulars or information apply to the Principal at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 3 P. M., until Jan. 2.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 435, 437, 439 Fifth-av., New-York.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or address

H. M. PIERCE, President.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, mathematics, the natural sciences, and a good disciplinarian, desires an engagement in a public or private school, (a day school preferred.) Address A. L., East New-York, L. I.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGHGOING AND experienced teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires an engagement. Address A. M., Box No. 156 *New-York Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

AN ELABORATELY-CARVED 7-OCTAVE Rosewood Piano-forte for sale at a great bargain; superbly finished in style of Louis XIV.; has four round corners; back same as the front; magnificent carved legs, of artistic design; serpentine front and bottom; elegant leaf carved top; and is one of the finest Pianos to be found; made by the celebrated City makers, R. Nunns & Clark, and is without spot or blemish, and will be sold at a complete sacrifice for cash. Apply at the residence No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—Has a box for shipping.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums superior to all, $65 and $120; with pedals, $175 to $450. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 161 5TH-AV.

Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. Gentlemen's evening class Mondays and Thursdays at 8 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY WONDER in the world.

STILL ANOTHER GIANT,
and by far the largest yet.
THREE COLLOSSAL GIANTS!
THREE COLLOSSAL GIANTS!
THREE COLLOSSAL GIANTS!
ALL THREE SEEN TOGETHER.
MONSIEUR JOSEPH,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
an ex-officer of the French army,
EIGHT FEET FOUR INCHES HIGH!
WEIGHS 450 POUNDS!!

The tallest and finest man ever seen on the face of the Globe.

ALSO
ANNA SWAN, THE NOVA SCOTIA
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
aged 17 years, yet
EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH!
EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH!
THE GIANT BOY,
THE GIANT BOY,
THE GIANT BOY,
18 years old and FULL EIGHT FEET HIGH.

THE MOST TOWERING SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY ever beheld by mortal eyes. In contrast with them is

THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
FOURTEEN YEARS OLD,
ONLY TWENTY-TWO INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHING BUT SEVENTEEN POUNDS,

the smallest man ever known. Seen at all hours, also KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE, consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS, producing music equal to a full orchestra.

THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS, GRAND AQUARIA,
SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a Musical Instrument,
SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
weighing 7½ pounds!

BRILLIANT SUCCESS
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES!
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE!
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

is the most popular play of the season, and is presented THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

This is not only an intensely interesting and popular play, but it is

THE MOST CHASTE AND MORAL DRAMA

presented to the New-York public in years, in proof of which the Museum is daily thronged with

CLERGY, SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS,
JUDGES, LAWYERS, LITERATI, &c.

It has been publicly approved by that eminent lawyer, EDWIN JAMES, Esq., and by our celebrated District-Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, who says:

☞ "The whole effect of the play is ethical"—that is, moral; and recommends it to "every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District."

What greater commendation can parents and guardians have than this from one who is spending his life in the Courts of our city

TRYING CRIMINALS

for their infractions of our laws?

THIS GREAT DRAMA,

it is universally admitted, is better produced and better acted at the Museum than at any other establishment in America, notwithstanding

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION IS ONLY HALF

that of other establishments where it is represented, and

THE HOST OF OTHER ATTRACTIONS

offered at the same time.

HERR ZIROM,

from the principal concert-rooms of Europe,

GIVES HIS WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE

on the

EMMELYNKA, or MOUTH HARMONICA.

DORA DAWRON, IN HER DOUBLE-VOICED DUET.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

☞ GREAT PREPARATIONS ARE MAKING FOR THE CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAYS

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,

HYATT FROST......Manager

539 and 541 BROADWAY.

Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. No half price.

SIXTH UNPRECEDENTED WEEK
of the Greatest
AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL ENTERPRISE,
ever offered to the public on this
CONTINENT.
ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE IN AMERICA.
MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL,
and
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.

Four performances given on Christmas.

Doors open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Performances at 11½ A. M., 1½, 3, and 8½ P. M.

Particular attention is called to the morning performances as being especially arranged for the accommodation of

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

At each entertainment will be introduced the celebrated performing elephant

TIPPO SAIB,
By F. NASH.
Also,
TRAINED LIONS, TIGER,
and
LEOPARDS,
by
Prof. LANGWORTHY.
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS
just added.
KANSAS BUFFALO, NEBRASKA ELK,
WHITE CRANES, BLUE STORK,
and
VIRGINIA OPOSSUM, and
3 LIVING POLAR BEARS. No free list.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE GREAT
NATIONAL PAINTING,
WASHINGTON IRVING
AND HIS
LITERARY FRIENDS,
AT
SUNNYSIDE.

By F. O. C. DARLEY and C. SCHUSSELE.

Comprising

FULL-LENGTH PORTRAITS
of the following
GREAT AMERICAN AUTHORS:
Washington Irving.

Fenimore Cooper,	Wm. H. Prescott,
George Bancroft,	H. W. Longfellow,
Fitz-Greene Halleck,	Wm. C. Bryant,
Ralph Waldo Emerson,	Oliver Wendell Holmes,
N. P. Willis,	Wm. Gilmore Simms,
J. P. Kennedy,	James K. Paulding,
Nathaniel Hawthorne,	Henry T. Tuckerman.

ON VIEW DAY AND EVENING,
DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
FRIDAY, Dec. 25, 1863.
CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!
PERFORMANCE FOR FAMILIES.
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
LES 37 SOUS DE MONS. MONTAUDOIN
Comedy in one act.
LA PETITE CHANTEUSE. (Adam.)
Rendered by......Mlle MAILLET.
LE FEU AU COUVENT.
Comedy in one act, by Theo. Barriere.
LE TIGRE DU BENGALE.
Folie Vaudeville, by Mr. Labiche.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1863.

1. LA FILLE DE L'AVARE—Comedy-Vaudeville, in three acts, by M. Bayard.
2. LES DEUX AVEUGLES—Bouffonerie-Musicale, by Offenbach.

Ticket Office at No. 62? Broadway.

THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS OF THIS
WONDROUS AND BEAUTIFUL WORK OF ART,
Will be given TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 23,
IN AID OF THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF SICK
AND DECEASED SOLDIERS.

This will be the most charming entertainment of the Holidays, especially for ladies, linking the noble purposes of Charity with the most refined delights of Art and Travel.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 2 and 7. Exhibitions to commence at 3 and 8 P. M.

Tickets can be had of Mrs. Dr. E. M. Potter and Mrs. Dr. R. E. Walsh, at the Metropolitan Medical Institute for the Reception of the Sick Wives and Children of absent and deceased soldiers, No. 124 Waverley-place.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

JOHN W. CARRINGTON'S
INIMITABLE ENTERTAINMENT,
"ENGLISH POETRY,"

with Illustrative Readings, including the much admired "PROPHECY OF THE TWELVE TRIBES," and Moral Lessons from "MOTHER GOOSE FOR GROWN FOLKS."

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock.

At the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, corner 2d-av. and East 11th-st.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the Library, down-town office and at the door.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager......Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager......Mr. B. A. Baker

SECOND NIGHT
OF A GREAT FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23,
SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD.
Princess Isabelle......Miss Mary Shaw
STATE SECRETS.
Gregory Thimblewell......Mr. Walter Lennox
CHRISTMAS—TWO PERFORMANCES.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

THE SPLENDOR OF LONDON, PARIS, VENICE and ST. PETERSBURGH,

At Hope Chapel, this Afternoon and Evening.

STEREOSCOPTICON.

LECTURES.

THE GREATEST DOCTRINAL ERROR OF THE DAY.—[illegible] will lecture on this subject at Cooper Institute, room No. 24, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 7½ P. M. Also, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*No Future Life Beyond the Grave, Except for the Righteous.* Admittance free. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress......Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager......J. H. Selwyn.

In consequence of THE DECIDED SUCCESS which attended the VARIED AND DELIGHTFUL PROGRAMME presented at this theatre during the past week, a similar one will be performed

DURING THE HOLIDAYS,

introducing

MRS. JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD

in

TWO OF HER MOST AMUSING AND LAUGHABLE CHARACTERS.

For the first time this season as MADAME MANETTE in MISCHIEF MAKING

And for a short time longer (at the request of her numerous patrons) keep on the business at her BARBER'S SHOP, and continue to DRESS HAIR, TRIM BEARDS, and prove her skill in EASY SHAVING.

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, the performance will commence with the new comedietta called

MY PRESERVER,

in which

Mr. G. JAMISON, Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mr. G. H. CLARKE, Mrs. SLOAN,
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, &c., &c., will appear.

After which,

For the seventh time in America,

The new Farce,

Written by F. C. Burnand and Montague Williams, Entitled

EASY SHAVING,

Received every night with unanimous applause.

NINETTE......Mrs. JOHN WOOD.

(the pretty barber of Islington,)

In which she will sing a new ballad, Composed expressly for the piece,

"THE MAIDEN AND THE LINNET."

Other characters by

Mrs. SLOAN,
Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, and
Mr. G. H. CLARKE.

And conclude with,

For the first time this season,

The musical farce of

MISCHIEF MAKING.

Mme. Manette......Mrs. JOHN WOOD.

With a medley song of all nations.

Nicholas......Mr. W. Davidge.

&c., &c., &c.

In active preparation,

A NEW PLAY,
introducing
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
In an entirely new character,
And in which
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER
Will make his first appearance this season.

Doors open at 6¾. Performances begin at 7½ o'clock.

Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1863,

Fifth week of the great artists,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

who are nightly received with the

UTMOST DEMONSTRATION OF ENTHUSIASTIC APPROBATION.

A SPLENDID BILL OF ATTRACTIONS.

THREE CHARMING PIECES.

DRAMA. COMEDY. FARCE.

POPULAR IRISH SONG.

LAUGHABLE YANKEE SONG.

NATIONAL DANCE.

Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. H. Pearson, Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell.

Commencing with the beautiful Irish Drama,

ALL HALLOW EVE;
OR, SNAP-APPLE NIGHT.

Rody O'Conner, with song and chorus, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Kitty Killen, betrothed to Rody, Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Followed by the laughable comedy of

YANKEE COURTSHIP;
OR, AWAY DOWN EAST.

Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as JEMIMA, the YANKEE GAL, with a Yankee Song, and real Arkansaw Traveler.

To conclude with the side-splitting farce of

BARNEY, THE BARON.

Barney......Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
FRIDAY, CHRISTMAS NIGHT, A GRAND HOLIDAY BILL,
Of Mirth and Merriment.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

WEDNESDAY,

second night of Buckstone's highly attractive and excellently cast comedy,

MARRIED LIFE,

in which

MRS. JENNINGS

will make her second appearance on any stage, whose début on Saturday last was attended by the most decided success.

Mr. Lynx	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mrs. Lynx	Mrs Jennings
Mr. Coddle	Mr. John Gilbert
Mrs. Coddle	Mrs. Wilkins
Mr. Younghusband	Mr. W. R. Floyd
(His second appearance this season.)	
Mrs. Younghusband	Miss Gannon
Mr. Dove	Mr. Young
(His second appearance this season.)	
Mrs. Dove	Miss Fanny Morant
Mr. Dismal	Mr. George Holland
Mrs. Dismal	Mrs. John Sefton

THURSDAY—Seventieth night of ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—CHRISTMAS NIGHT—MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY—Seventy-first night of ROSEDALE.
MONDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

For the benefit of the ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1863.

The ladies of this Association have great pleasure in announcing that

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,

(Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville,)

Author of "Drifting About," has in the kindest manner volunteered his services to give an

ENTERTAINMENT

for the relief of the soldiers, on the above evening, upon which occasion Mr. MASSETT will read, for the first time in public, an original home sketch, entitled

A CHRISTMAS DREAM,

(Written by James T. Brady, Esq.)

After which he will recite

ON THE CROSSWALK.

To be followed by the comic song, for the first time in America,

THE IRISH JAUNTING CAR.

He will then recite, by particular desire, the graphic poem, by J. T. Trowbridge, called

THE VAGABONDS,

which has recently created so great a sensation. Also,

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE,

as originally recited by Mr. Massett.

To conclude with his celebrated imitation of

EDWIN FORREST,

and his original and laughable sketch of the

ENGLISHMAN ON HIS TRAVELS.

Door open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents each. To be had at the door, or of the Finance Committee, Mrs. William Ryer, No. 104 East 40th-st., and Mrs. George Forrester, No. 105 Lexington-av.

WINTER GARDEN.

FIFTY-FIRST NIGHT

of the unequaled and brilliant engagement of

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,

will be presented Tom Taylor's great picture of English every-day life.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

"The whole effect of the play is so ethical," writes District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, in his brilliant criticism, "that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Year's; and you should not receive your 'actor's ticket-of-leave' until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."

THE MARVELLOUS "WHITE LADY" AND "SPIRIT OF THE ALPS."

At Hope Chapel, this Afternoon and Evening.

STEREOSCOPTICON.

ROAST BEEF AND PLUMB PUDDING— For dinner on Christmas Day from 12 to 6 at the HOUSE OF LORDS.

FAIRS.

MEMORIAL CHURCH FAIR FOR THE POOR.

OPEN TILL CHRISTMAS EVE.

Hammond-st., corner Waverley-place.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. Paul's Mission Sabbath School, attached to [illegible] M. E. Church, will open at No. 591 Broadway, over [illegible]bold's drugstore, on MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] continuing TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, [illegible] The collection of fancy articles offered for [illegible] is highly choice and attractive. The Seventh regiment Band (Grafulla's) will be in attendance each evening.

GRAND FAIR OF THE YOUNG LADIES' LOYAL LEAGUE of South Brooklyn, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, will open THIS AFTERNOON, at the Athenæum, and remain open until TO-MORROW NIGHT. The Band [illegible] the *North Carolina* will be present. A splendid assortment of presents, also refreshments, will be offered. Admittance 25 cents.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF the Allen-st. M. E. Sabbath-school will be held in the basement of the Church on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 22d, 23d and 24th of this month. Open from 2 P. M. until 10 P. M. Tickets 10 cents. Season tickets 25 cents.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL GIVEN BY THE ladies of the South Baptist Church will open at No. 1,115 Broadway, opposite Worth Monument, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, and continue day and evening during the week.

FAIR AT DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 Broadway opposite 11th-st., in behalf of the [illegible] tion (No. 224 5th-av.) for the children of [illegible] disabled soldiers. Dec. 21 to 26, day and evening.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Review of the President's Proclamation

Mr. Lincoln Considered No Leader.

MR. CHASE NOT THE MAN FOR PRESIDENT.

DENUNCIATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

A very large audience assembled at Cooper Institute, last evening, to hear WENDELL PHILLIPS. JOS. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., presided, and introduced the orator, who spoke substantially as follows:

Four years ago this month he had the honor to assist in giving the body of JOHN BROWN to the keeping of the hills he loved. Selfishness, which calls itself conservatism, sneered at his life as a ridiculous failure; and some men, who had called themselves his friends, excused his attempt on the ground that he was a lunatic. We knew better now. The rebellion had broken into the cabinets of the conspirators, and we knew of a surety now that the echos of his rifles had hardly died away on the banks of the Shenandoah before South Carolina prepared for war in defence of her system. Four years rolled away, and on the exact fourth anniversary of the day of his burial, the victorious President offered eleven rebellious States permission to return to the Union on conditions which JOHN BROWN would gladly have accepted after twenty years' hard fighting. Marvelous progress for four years! Still might he say, as he did to THEODORE PARKER, "I may fail; I may expiate my rashness on the gibbet; but I open a terrible fire." But the terms which would have been gladly accepted in 1850—naked and bald technical liberty for the negro—were not to be thought of a moment in 1863. [Applause.] After the gun at Sumter, followed by three years of bloody and costly war, there was no safe and admissible condition of peace but the substantial, practical protection of the freedom of the negro, and the elements of national life so arranged as to guarantee peace and democracy within the borders of the nation. [Great applause.] It was in the light of this reminiscence that he was going to criticise the Message and Proclamation of the President on the 8th day of the present month. Some men say, why make any serious criticism of the Proclamation of the President?—we know very well that Mr. LINCOLN did not expect it would be accepted. He would not insult the head of a great nation by judging the solemn act of the most momentous hour of his life to be in such mood and purpose that he was not willing to have it accepted. No man who trusts either the sincerity or the honesty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN could look upon this proclamation in any other light than as a declaration of the terms upon which the President was willing that the Union should be reconstructed. The people regarded the President as surveying the contest from a loftier outlook than was permitted to any other man, and we should do him injustice, an injustice which the masses of the nation would never do him, to say that in his deliberate judgment, in the full knowledge of the facts, that proclamation did not contain probable, possible, and secure guarantees of the future peace and integrity of the Union. Others said: "Why criticise the President?—we know he is a growing man with his face Zionward." He knew it. All honor to the growing man. And why did he grow? Because they watered him. [Applause.] Why did he advance? Because the nation pushed him on. [Applause.] If Mr. LINCOLN were a leader, it would be different; he would go to him; but, with all his merits—and they were many; with all his services—and they were momentous, the President was not a leader; never professed to be a leader,—the President was the agent of public opinion, who waited to know what the people would allow him and demand of him to do. His anxiety was North, in opinion, to know how much he might trust himself to act. Chattanooga was a brave sound at the White House, and gave its tenants sound sleep; but the election of SCHUYLER COLFAX was ten times braver, and made him sleep ten times sounder, [applause;] for he knew that GRANT could go to the Gulf when he chose, but he did not know whether the Northern people, culminating in the election of the Speakership, meant to say amen to the most radical dreams of the North, and when he heard of that vote in the House of Representatives, the people's attorney at the White House dared more than he had ever dared before. [Applause.] As one of the people, he (the speaker) undertook to enter his protest against the Proclamation and to ask them to demand of the Government more than that document covered. He was doing no injustice to Mr. LINCOLN; as his old professor at the law college used to say, he knew law so well that he could say no to a question he could not answer. Mr. LINCOLN had done such service in this rebellion—had carved for himself a niche so high in the world's history, that he could well afford to have all his faults told. [Applause.] But the speaker's opinion was that had the right class of men presided over the destinies of the nation in the Summer of 1861, we could have finished the war in two years with all the advantages that we should get out of a war of five. But Providence placed us as we were, and all that was demanded of us was vigilance; the tenure of democracy was to be worthy of it. He reviewed the aspects of the country at several successive periods and said that men had thought at each one that Slavery must soon cease in the land, and so it had sometimes seemed; but he never would believe the cry, "Slavery is dead,"—would never be seduced from battling it, until he saw it buried beyond plummet reach. [Applause.] He referred to the history of West India emancipation in its earlier stages, to show how unwise it was to rely too much on fair appearances, or to abate anything of vigor in prosecuting unceasing warfare against the institution, until it was thoroughly and completely destroyed. Mr. BRIGHT, he said, was eloquent, and his words had done much in England to correct the feelings and opinions of the masses toward this country, but Vicksburgh and Chattanooga and Parrott guns, sending 200-pounds seven miles, were more terribly eloquent than he. Mr. LINCOLN did not fear the South and he need not. What GRANT had not already done he would do. We could hardly expect anything more of him for sixty or ninety days, but we could be sure of this, that he would not sit down and dig. [Applause and laughter.] The war was not ended; it did not touch its end, and yet its end was certain, and we might read it in the light of our power and our perseverance, with a cement that would laugh all foreign interference to scorn. The cement of this Union was to be the mutual respect of the two sections for each other, and this respect would be the result of this contest, for each section had seen that the other was brave and would fight. Out of this mutual respect was to grow a Union as indestructible and indivisible as the granite that holds up the continent. [Applause.] What was the first element of reconstruction which Mr. LINCOLN incorporated into his Proclamation? He placed his own acts and all the acts of Congress at the feet of the Supreme Court. The South was to swear to support the acts of the Government in his hands and in the hands of Congress so far as the Supreme Court holds them to be valid. The speaker would not say that the President could have said anything else; he was only telling what the President did say. What did the Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, mean? Some members of the Cabinet said that it means that any negro we can get hold of is free. Mr. CHASE said that any negro down to the Gulf that ever saw the flag is free. [Applause.] Republicans in the State of Massachusetts said that there was no law in it—it was not worth the waste paper on which it was written. What did Mr. LINCOLN say? He said, as he ought to say—nothing. He could say nothing. When the Governor of the State signs an act he could not tell its meaning; he must go to the Court to get it construed; and no one knew the meaning of that Proclamation until the Supreme Court had decided it. The Proclamation of 1863 was to be filtered through the secession heart of a man whose body was in Baltimore and whose soul was in Richmond. It was to pass the ordeal of the bench of Judges who made the Dred Scott decision, and announced that a negro has no rights that a white man is bound to respect. It was to pass the ordeal of a bench of Judges, the majority of whom came out of the wickedness of BUCHANAN and POLK and FRANKLIN PIERCE—the only two of whom who refused to concur in the Dred Scott decision being no longer in the Court. God help the negro who depended on ROGER B. TANEY for his liberty. The Supreme Court was the point where our democratic system touches nearest to despotism. That was the meaning of the Supreme Court, and it was the only hope that ABRAHAM LINCOLN's project held out of the validity of the acts of Congress and of the Proclamations of September and last January. Mr. LINCOLN himself was a tenant at will and would probably go out shortly. As a *quid pro quo* of this war, the speaker wanted something more than the Judges of the Supreme Court, the most of them Secessionists from the top of their heads to the soles of their feet, would be likely to give. [Applause and hisses.] If they had reformed and repented and got any better, he would be glad to know it, but he judged them by their recorded positions. The NEW-YORK TIMES had asked him whether he would not trust the negro where all the white men had been trusted for the last twenty years. If he (the Speaker) had had no protection but the bench of the Supreme Court he would have been in jail seven years ago. As to the negro, the Court had announced that he had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. He would ask of Mr. LINCOLN, in this behalf, an amendment to the Constitution, which his advice to Congress would pass in sixty days, to be submitted to the States—an amendment to the Constitution that should say, there shall be no Slavery or involuntary servitude in any State of this Union. [Great applause.] He was for having the seats in the Senate made so hot that no slaveholder could sit in them. [Applause.] He wanted to see the States back in their full strength, and the whole country again united, so that we could say to France: "Go home and take care of your tottering throne; leave America to herself." [Applause.] But before they should come back, he would provide, either by parchment guaranties here, or by natural laws there, that there should be peace and democracy forever when peace was declared. Some had one theory, and some another. Mr. SUMNER had a theory that the States were all gone, and were nothing now but Territories. Mr. DALE OWEN had a theory that the States were not dead, only dormant—in abeyance. Mr. SEWARD had a theory that they are not gone to sleep at all, but alive as ever, only kicking the wrong way. [Laughter.] The speaker wanted them to come back in their own natural forms; he would not accede to Mr. SUMNER's theory unless he were obliged to; he would take an ounce of bread if he could not get any more—would take Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation if he could not get any more; but he thought that three years of costly and bloody war entitled and enabled us to get a great deal more, and he did not mean to give up until he was convinced to the contrary. If they should tell him they would make Massachusetts over again, he should not want it done. He would want the old Massachusetts of glorious memory. So it is with ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee. So it is with the speechless Unionists of Mississippi, and he would save the State alive if he could, and enable its people to bring it back by their own methods and in their own time. Meantime, all that devolves upon us is so to shape the Constitution, that when they come back they cannot come except on one condition, and that is, that they be Free States. It may be said we have no power to amend the Constitution. Yes. By the law which says the people may amend the Constitution, you could make LINCOLN the hereditary President if you choose, and give the position to his son; you could do anything. By common law, if a man is attacked, he retires to the wall and uses any weapon he can reach to save his life. International law says if you are attacked, go to the wall; when you get there you are at liberty to use any means to preserve your life, abolish dynasties, systems, property distinctions, statute books to any extent. In '76 our fathers did not abolish GEORGE III.—they abolished Kings, saying that King-craft was fatal to them. In 1688 the people of England did not abolish thrones—they said the divine right of Kings had proved fatal to England. We have reached that point when in national life we are to abolish the system which tries to cut the jugular vein of the nation. Mr. LINCOLN said once: "I would try to save this Union without hurting Slavery." He showed he knew nothing about it. There are men who talk about the Supreme Court as WEBSTER did in 1850, but as WEBSTER would not to-day if he were living. There was a minister in Massachusetts who always refused to baptize a baby who was born on Sunday. [Laughter.] What you want to-day is a statesmanship that says, "This is the hour of revolutionary convulsion." The lion's bloody jaws give evidence that we have the right to shoot him to-day. But there are men who advise you to wait until he pares his own nails and pulls his own teeth. The second objection to Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation is, that he sets aside the Confiscation act. He says the slaveholders, except about 700 of them, may return to their estates, and the States may come back, by a vote of one-tenth, to the Union. What does that mean? Why, land dictates government. If the people own the land, it is a democracy; if a few men own it, it is an oligarchy. Every Massachusetts farmer owns his house, and JEFFERSON DAVIS, multiplied by a million, could not make it anything but a democracy. Confiscate the land of the South and put it into the hands of the negroes and white men who fought for it, and you may go to sleep with your parchments. We have got the Union down there by a natural root that you cannot pull up. Plant a hundred thousand negro farmers and a hundred thousand of white soldiers by their side, and the South will be secured. When WILLIAM, the Norman, conquered England, what did he do to guarantee his conquest? He divided the lands among his nobles and they hold it to-day. The North may say "I have conquered the South, I will divide its territory among my nobles: the blacks and whites that have won it," and then we are safe. Instead of that ANDY JOHNSON stands to-day in Nashville. In sight of him is a man—one of the five to whom JEFF. DAVIS gave $5,000,000, such as they are, with orders to take that State out of the Union; and he did his best and failed, and now he lives there on his own plantation, with as many of his slaves as he can keep, protected by ROSECRANS, and is a contractor with the War Department to furnish the timber of our Railroads, out of which he will make $60,000 this month. How soon will you bring back Tennessee on that count? Send that man where you please, plant upon his estate fifty men, who know that their title deed is the Union, and you may bring back Tennessee into the Union in twelve months, and you will never bring it otherwise. Every Union man of the South says: give us the power and we can come back; divide it among others and we must be exiled or hung. Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation sets that aside and gives to the old slaveholders, under the new guise of land-owners, the power in the State. Mr. PHILLIPS said he need not theorise on this subject—the experiment had been tried and found wanting. He then went into a detailed account of the attempt of the British Government in Jamaica to put the power in the hands of the former slaveholders after emancipation had been proclaimed. The result was that they behaved like demons. The former masters passed laws to oppress them, to deprive them of any chance to work for themselves. Mr. LINCOLN was proposing to try the same experiment at the South. People say Mr. LINCOLN is a very prudent man. But prudence should not be exercised at other people's expense. The man who proposes to give up the fruits of this war for such a sham as that, either does not understand his epoch or is not equal to it. We must demand of the Government substantial, practical common-sense protection for the men whom the Government has freed. [Great applause.] This nation has robbed 4,000,000 of men and their ancestors for seventy years. This our nation owes to the negro not merely freedom—it owes to him land, and owes him education. It is a debt which will disgrace us before the people if we do not pay it. It is the first longing of the negro. His instincts are better than our lands. He knows what land means. Mr. PHILLIPS said he met nine contrabands who came in a gunboat to Boston. He asked one how he would like to go to work in Boston? "No, mas'r," was the reply, "I go home." "What, not back to the plantation?" "No, mas'r, but to get a piece of land." He had never seen liberty except standing on the pedestal of an acre. What land meant he knew. He knew that the division at the South was not what you deem it—white and black. ROBERT WICKLIFFE cares as much for his negro that stands beside his chair as he does for any of the white men that work. The division is between the oligarchy that owns the land and the working people, white and black, herded below. The Confiscation act is the jewel of Congressional policy. Launch us on natural laws or save us by the Constitution. Mr. LINCOLN does neither—neither gives root nor barrier. The speaker protested against it in advance. If that was the level of the President's mind, he could not be trusted. That proclamation frees the slave and ignores the negro. It embroils our future—it cripples our resources—it prolongs the war thirty years. How shall we pay the interest on $3000,000,000 unless that half of the Union is reconstructed to industry? Give us the negro on his own soil, and we can treble the cotton crop. It is being done at Port Royal. Let the whole South be a Port Royal. While the Speaker criticised Mr. LINCOLN freely, he accorded him all his laurels; but the war is a terrible expense and trial. He had no distrust of the war; he wanted to keep the war between cannons, and out of the hands of politicians and Cabinets. It is to be done by us. Next year we launch into President making. Mr. LINCOLN has one rival in the future whose head is highest, and he belongs to the Treasury. [Applause.] Mr. CHASE has great merits. He has done great service to the country, and the speaker said he would like to see him stay where he is, if it were only to see his bank system prove a failure [laughter]; if it were only to see that magnificent project of pouring the whole Bank capital of the Union into a tub without a bottom. [Laughter.] But if he must leave before his schemes are tested, the speaker wanted the people to remind him that on two great occasions the truth of his Anti-Slavery life was tested and proved base metal, and to ask him for some reason to hope that if again tested the third time it would stand better. There was an hour when Mr. CHASE held the State of Ohio in his right hand. Bred a Democrat, with the States Rights doctrine of the party, he knew the strength the State had the right to exercise against the Union. In the custody of an Ohio Sheriff was the noblest woman almost that ever trod this continent, judged by her opportunities. Bred a slave, with no opportunity for culture, when she saw the slaver-master descending on her cradle, she gave her baby back to God to save it from bondage—the sublimity of a mother's love—the highest historic moment that Ohio ever knew. She was incarcerated by an Ohio Sheriff, and Gov. CHASE knew so well her rights that—I have it, said Mr. PHILLIPS, from his own lips—he said to that Sheriff, "I will put, and I have a right to put, every soldier of the State in front of that door, before the United States Marshal shall touch MARGARET GARNER;" and when he said it, he traveled a hundred and twenty miles, and left the Sheriff to take the responsibility, and the responsibility which a Governor dared not take the Sheriff would not take, and she went back to bondage. No South Carolina Governor with an Abolitionist in prison at Charleston, would have ever gone up to Columbus. Another time, when fourteen States threw themselves at the feet of the President and demanded the removal of that man—your statesman whose life is a greater danger to this nation in its struggle than that of JEFFERSON DAVIS to-day—when fourteen States asked his removal, between the indignant States and the—I will not call him traitor for that is libelous—the recreant Secretary, Mr. CHASE, flung himself as a barrier and saved him. If he looms up for our President, set up nights, give yourselves no sleep, watch till you are sure no bondman lives beneath the banner. This war has brought to the surface those who show sense and courage as their qualities. I never will rest until they either lead the nation or watch for it—in other words, until BUTLER or FREMONT man the guns. [Great applause.] Until such men man the guns or hold the helm no man, with justice to himself, to his children, to the negro, to the Union, can give rest to his eyelids or silence to his lips. [Applause.]

Loud calls were made for HORACE GREELEY, who finally rose. He said it was hardly time to make Presidents, and he had not quite decided that we were to have another. [Laughter.] He wished to say for one that he thought the largest man in this Government was the gentleman who had been censured largely to-night—that was Gov. CHASE. He thought about the firmest Anti-Slavery man, in spite of what we had heard to-night, was this man—a statesman who had been fighting with the hardest command, and whose battles had all been victorious so far. Perhaps he may be, perhaps he may not be, a good candidate for the President. Certainly the duties of the White House, or of the position of either of the Secretaries, could not be envied. He admired the confidence of the people, which he had not always shared, for he sometimes had been to bed, not knowing whether he should wake up in the Union or in the Southern Confederacy. We have seen the time, within two years, when two votes to one would have been given in this City for JEFF. DAVIS.

The Chairman then proposed three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which were given heartily, after which the meeting adjourned.

Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Gov. CURTIN leaves to-morrow for New-York City, to be absent during the week for medical advice.

[Advertisement.]

MAJ.-GEN. BANKS—Portrait, Character and Biography; Lord LYNDHURST, do.; WM. H. WELLS, the Model Teacher; the Sioux Indians in a Scalping Dance; Beautiful Women; Egyptian Mummies; "Signs of Character," as seen in the Beard; Wild Men and Beast Children; Love, Courtship and Marriage; Dreams—Their Significance, with FORTY ILLUSTRATIONS, in the January number *Phrenological Journal*, now ready. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. New volume. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES—In great variety, at low rates, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 141 Elm-st., near Grand. H. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT SHALL IT BE?"—This question is puzzling the brains of thousands of gallant men and fine ladies whom we meet daily promenading up and down Broadway, peering into the shop windows, and in a terrible dilemma what to select that will be a little different from the ordinary run of holiday gifts, and most gratifying to the recipient. We must confess to having been undecided ourselves. Christmas and New Year's seemed approaching fearfully fast, and we could think of nothing suitable for a certain young lady whom—but no matter; this is neither the time nor place for a confession. We examined everything in the jewelry stores; but jewelry is common-place unless it comes to a diamond set, and that is too costly. Last Christmas provided the aforesaid young lady with a photographic album, and this cut of the question, we could think of nothing within the limits of our moderate means which seemed worthy her acceptance. One day last week, however, the weather—which was charming overhead, at least—brought out a great number of ladies, one of whom we recognized as au fait in all matters pertaining to woman's wants. We joined her in her promenade, and gradually, and as delicately as possible, unfolded our wishes and embarrassment. She opened her bright eyes with astonishment. "You, a man! Don't you know KNOX?" We replied that we knew him very well as the greatest hat manufacturer to be found anywhere; but a young lady could not wear a gentleman's hat, no matter how fine in quality or elegant in style it might be. "My dear friend," returned the lady, coolly, "you don't know what you are talking about. Nobody wants your young lady to wear gentlemen's hats. KNOX, dear, good soul, does not confine himself exclusively to supplying the wants of you male creatures; he manufactures furs also, and, with the taste and enterprise which belong to him, always hits upon some special novelty, which sets us poor women crazy. This year it is the most divine Skating Set—collar and hood—the hood made for comfort as well as beauty, of a rich shade of brown 'Mantalassie,' or quilted silk, with a border of the most beautiful mink fur. The collar is very graceful and becoming in shape also, with a dark, rim-like border, composed of the famous stripe which renders mink fur almost invaluable, and, like the hood, is superbly made and finished. Of course, your young lady skates; well, the girls who do are all raving about 'KNOX's Skating Sets,' and a present of one of them will give you a place in her heart forever." Thanking our kind informant, we hastened down to KNOX's fine establishment, corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, and found the "Skating Sets" precisely as the lady had stated, and even more elegant in appearance than we expected.

We had no idea that KNOX, whose ambition we had supposed was confined to crowning the sterner sex with Fur Caps and Dress Hats in Winter, and the soft Felt and the light Hats for which he is celebrated in Summer, had ever made himself famous for the care with which he looks after the interests of ladies, but it we were in the dark, it seems they were not. Trust them for discovering anything which is invented to gratify their tastes and supply their wants. But, in his preparations for the holidays, KNOX has not absolutely neglected his principal patrons. The new and magnificent "Skating Sets" for gentlemen—which, we may just hint, would come most opportunely from a lady to any of her male friends, whom she chooses so to honor—comprise Collar, Cap and Gloves, of the soft otter skin, some darkly beautiful, and suited

"For a brow where shame ne'er sat:"

others in lighter shades, and suited to a more sanguine and mercurial temperament. There are also splendid Foot Muffs—a capital present for "grandmother," or for "my lady," when she goes out to take her daily ride. In short, one could hardly mention an article, peculiar or unique, in the whole fur interest, which KNOX has not on exhibition. It is generally known that KNOX is one of the most patriotic men in the country, but he does not confine himself to talking patriotism, as too many do. He has on exhibition an immense quantity of Buffalo Robes, which he has had trimmed and prepared in the most thorough manner, and which he sells at the smallest possible advance on the cost to send to the soldiers, who suffer terribly with only their thin blankets. Some of them are elegantly trimmed for City trade, but a large number are especially fitted for keeping soldiers high and dry, and for encountering the wear and tear of camp life. Such a present would be the most acceptable that could be imagined for a soldier—perhaps be the means of bringing him safe back to his family.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT DRAMA—"The Ticket of Leave Man," at Barnum's Museum, is drawing crowds of visitors daily and nightly. It is produced with singular perfection at this establishment, and elicits the warmest ecomiums from clergymen, lawyers, judges, and in fact all admirers of the drama. It will be played this afternoon and evening, and the three enormous Giants and the Dwarf will be visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

For the better accommodation of those about selecting Holiday Presents, the up-town depot for the supply of WHEELER & WILSON's Sewing-machines, No. 939 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, will remain open until 8 P. M. to Jan. 2, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Wilcox & Gibbs Hemmer and Feller were awarded an especial premium, and were recommended to all other sewing-machines.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 4 37 | Moon sets.. 5 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 6 09 | Gov. Island.. 6 58 | Hell Gate.. 8 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 22.

Cleared.

Ship Robin Hood, Matthews, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Bark Duc de Pentheon, Laury, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Gertrude, Coatwell, Eastport, Jed Frye & Co.; C. Dubois, Hearne, New Haven, M. Briggs; Arcola, Cullen, Norfolk; Monmouth, Anderson, Hog Island, A. C. Havens; A. M. Edwards, Sherman, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Marietta, Hand, Brookhaven, H. S. Racket & Son; Havana Packet, (Dutch,) Hasken, Mayaguez, P. R., Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Arrived.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, T. A. Harris commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron and Fortress Monroe 24 hours. The N. brings no news.

Steamer Neva, Minchin, Eastport, in ballast to Hathaway & Whitney.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Schmuckert, (Pruss.,) Pattlick, Marseilles 63 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Latter part of passage had very heavy weather.

Bark Saxon, (prize, of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) in charge of Acting-Master E. S. Keyser, Angra Pequina, W. C. A., Nov. 1; was captured by U. S. steamer Vanderbilt.

Brig Pioneer, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Byrnes, Malaga 37 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 19, with fruit to D. Starr.

Brig Mary Alice, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hardy, River Gambia, W. C. A., Nov. 21, with hides to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Victoria, (Br.,) Davidson, Salt Cay, T. I., 7 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Runnymede, (of Greenock,) Trowse, Pernambuco Nov. 24, with sugar to Dennis Perkins & Co. 16th inst., lat. 32 23, lon. 70 15, was boarded by U. S. steamer Grand Gulf, cruising, all well.

Brig Queen of the South, (of Baltimore,) Chapman, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 7th inst., with sugar, etc., to Tucker & Lightbourne. Was in company with Br. brig Los Amigos, from Carthagena for New-York, and parted with her on the 14th, lat. 27 11, lon. 79 57.

Schr. Antelope, (of Turk's Island,) McMurchy, Mayaguez, P. R., 1st inst., with oranges to Schlesinger & Son. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage, split sails, sprung foremast.

Schr. Surprise, Beers, Boston, with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. R. H. Perkins, Bowden, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 21 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Agenora, Higgins, Ellsworth 14 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Fairdealer, Cox, Bangor 30 ds., with laths to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Z. Snow, Brewster, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 20 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Philanthropist, Homer, Bangor 21 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Tropic Bird, (of St. John, N. B.,) ——, Trinidad de Cuba 21 ds., with sugar, etc., to H. Barnstorff & Co.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., 2 ds., with coal to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Lynch, Pocomoke, with timber to John Brown.

Schr. Albert Mason, Douglass, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal, to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Champion, Sawyer, Cherryfield 28 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Paugassett, Waples, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Risley, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Minnesota, Smith, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. S. N. Hall, Maddock, Baltimore, for Saybrook.

Schr. Paugussett, Waples, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Fairdealer, King, Newport.

Schr. Vanderl, Bray, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Pickering, Rockland.

Schr. Trade Wind, Corson, Boston.

Schr. S. P. Hawes, Mason, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Memento, Birdsall, Maryland, with wood.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Clayton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. W. Birdsall, Soper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Anna McGee, Smith, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.

Below.

Schr. Sceptre, (Br.,) Belize, Hond., 20 ds.

Schr. Kate Brigham, (3-masted.)

Also 1 brig, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamship Saladin.

Steamers Virginia, Vicksburgh, (gunboat.)

Ship Rubens.

Barks Topeka, (Br.,) International, (Hol.,) Jane Cargill, (Br.)

Brigs Marco Polo, (Br.,) E. Drummond, Petrel.

Schooners Eureka, (Br.,) Francis, (Br.,) Castor, (Dan.,) J. W. Fish, P. Armstrong, Recruit, Eliza and Rebecca, Molly Price, Alabama.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Arr. bark Rambler and brig Almore, from Remedios; brig Nautilus, from Havana.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—The U. S. steam transport America, Share, hence 22d inst., for Key West and New-Orleans, with Government stores and part of the 47th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 22d inst., at 7 P. M., off Sandy Hook, was boarded by the U. S. gunboat Vicksburgh, and ordered to return to the City and obtain a pass from U. S. Marshal Murray, before she would be allowed to proceed to sea.

A salute was fired to-day by Her Catholic Majesty's steam frigate Carmen, (just arrived.) The Russian frigates and Castle William replied, as an exchange of civilities.

LAUNCHED.—At Pembroke, Me., Dec. 19, from the yard of H. E. Carter, Esq., a superior bark, of about 750 tons measurement, named the Oliver Cutts. She is belt of the best materials, and intended for the general freighting business; owned in New-York by Peck & Church, Robert Murray, Jr., and Oliver Cutts.

BEAUFORT, Dec. 17.—The brig Florence, of Portland, came ashore about one mile north of Cape Lookout, on the night of the 13th inst., without any person on board. The vessel is loaded with sugar, which is a total loss, with the exception of the contents of about 200 boxes. The vessel is a total wreck.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Cay, T. I., 14th inst., Br. bark Florence, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Mayaguez, P. R., 1st inst., Gen. Armstrong, for New-Haven in 2 ds.

At Pernambuco Nov. 24, bark Ella Virginie, for Baltimore, ldg.; brigs Red Wing, do. do.; Billow, (Br.,) for New-York, ready; Pollux, (Dan.,) for do., ldg.

25 PER CENT. SAVED IN STATIONERY.

Merchants and others about forming
NEW FIRMS
are invited to procure
ESTIMATES
FOR THEIR BOOKS OR PRINTING
from CHAS. O. JONES,
Stationer, No. 76 Cedar-st.,
(near Nassau.)

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family. Butter, Cheese, Lard—all
CHEAP FOR CASH.
SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS
1,000 PAIRS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES,
ALL SIZES, STYLES AND QUALITIES,
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
TOOL-CHESTS COMPLETE, from $2 50 to $26.
BOYS' SLEIGHS, &c.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

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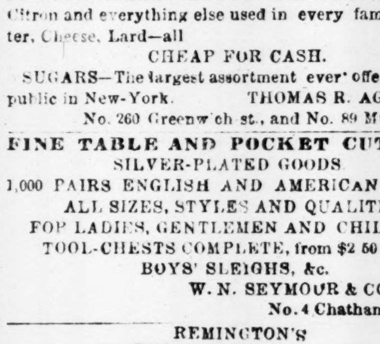
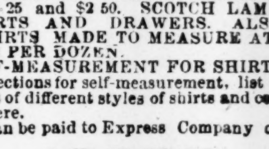


ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y

ROMAN SCARFS
SENT BY MAIL
EVERYWHERE

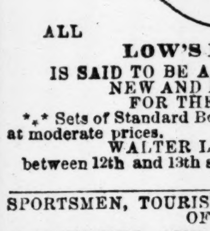
3,600 DOZEN PURE ROMAN SCARFS,
Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.
These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical Scarfs ever imported, as they are reversible; one Scarf is as good as two.
They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either pin or ring.
The whole lot will be retailed at
WHOLESALE PRICES!
$1 50 AND $2 EACH.
A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the cash and six cents for postage.
Very fine Gold-plated Scarf Pins or Rings,
At $1 50 each.
S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE.
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute with a sponge.
To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each, sent by Post to any part of the Union on receipt of $1 15.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AGENTS WANTED in every Town in the Union.
S. W. H. WARD, Sole Agent for U. S., 387 B'way, N.Y.
FRENCH FLANNEL
OVERSHIRTS,
the largest assortment in New-York, $2 75, $3, $3 75 each, all cut one yard long.
A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be inclosed—63 cents for each Shirt.
Send the size of your neck.
ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, $2, $2 25 and $2 50. SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. ALSO, FINE WHITE SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE AT $24, $30, $36 AND $42 PER DOZEN.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.
The Cash can be paid to Express Company on receipt of goods.
S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.



GIFTS FOR ALL BOYS AND GIRLS.
LOW'S BOOKSTORE
IS SAID TO BE A GOOD PLACE TO BUY
NEW AND PRETTY THINGS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
‚ Sets of Standard Books in plain or fine bindings, at moderate prices.
WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway,
between 12th and 13th sts., four doors from 12th-st.,
New-York City.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Occulist's Optician,
No. 66½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOS. R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE
POTOMAC!!!

Fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers hear this:

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!

A VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!

Read the following letter just received this morning by
Prof. HOLLOWAY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York:

CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, Va., Nov. 23, 1863.

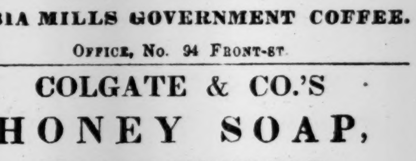
Thomas Holloway, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Please send me some of your valuable pills for which you will find money inclosed. Soldiers who have used them say they are just the thing for us.

I have been in the service now over fifteen months, and have had no sickness, except diarrhœa, and I want to have your medicine by me in case of need.

Yours with respect,
ANTHONY OGDEN,
Company D, 26th Michigan regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division, 2d army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Let the reader go to the nearest drug-store and purchase a box of
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
OR
OINTMENT,
and send it to their relative in the army.
HASTEN! DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!!
To insure getting genuine go to the Depot
No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.



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The greatest assortment of skates and skate fixing will be found at the FAMOUS
CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM,
which is removed from Broadway to
NO. 36 HOWARD-ST., EAST OF BROADWAY.
Skates from 25 cents to $25, of all kinds, comprising a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of
MARSDEN'S, MOULSON'S, & other ENGLISH Skates,
PHILADELPHIA, and NEW-YORK CITY CLUB SKATES.
and other AMERICAN and FOREIGN Skates
for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN,
SKATE BAGS, SHINNY STICKS, STRAPS,
and everything in the skating line in boundless variety,
CHAS. J. ABRAMS, J. F. FARRINGTON, JNO. C. JOHNSON,
NO. 36 HOWARD-ST.,
East of Broadway.

EAGLE MILLS.
TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
OFFICE, No. 94 FRONT-ST.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.
All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.
For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the
UNITED STATES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES, No. 505 BROADWAY.

J. T. ELLIS
IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
AT No. 939 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.
Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 508 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters
HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!
Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION
BUT
THE BEST TONIC
In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.
J. NEWTON BROWN

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined: but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.
Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.
Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER.
No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Respected Sir:* I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.
Yours, with respect,
J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.
Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per Bottle—half dozen.......... $5
Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen.......... $4
The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.
Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY
NO. 631 ARCH-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.
☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Cut out the advertisement and send for it.
NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
NO. 594 BROADWAY.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Mitchell, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, announcing the death of Alderman Andre Froment:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the death of Alderman Andre Froment, which took place yesterday at his residence in East Thirty-first street.

As a representative for several years past of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District in the City Councils, his well-known integrity and fidelity to official duty, his experience in the public service and his intelligent zeal for the public interests, have made him one of the most reliable and respected of our public men.

The uniform urbanity of manner and the unfailing courtesy of language which characterized his official and personal intercourse, will not soon be forgotten by those of us who have been associated with him in public duty.

As an exemplary citizen and an honest and faithful legislator, his death must be deeply lamented by the whole community as well as by his family and large circle of friends.

I therefore recommend the adoption of appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased, and of condolence to his family and friends, and that you will make suitable arrangements for his funeral. I would also recommend that the public offices be closed on the day of the funeral, and that the flags on the public buildings be displayed at half mast.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Whereupon, Alderman Ottiwell presented the following preamble and resolution, prefacing their introduction by a eulogy of the life and character of the deceased.

Whereas, The sad intelligence of the death of Andre Froment, the representative in this Board of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, Twenty-first Ward, has been communicated to this Board, he departing this life on Thursday, the seventeenth instant, at two o'clock P. M., in the forty-third year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which, with true Christian fortitude and resignation, he bore with unexampled patience and meek submission to the will of Him by whose dread decree our late associate and friend is summoned from among us; and

Whereas, It is manifestly the mournful duty of the Common Council, composed as it is exclusively of his most intimate associates and personal friends, to give expression to their profound sorrow for the irreparable loss sustained by them in being deprived of the counsel and guidance of one so eminently well qualified to act the part of counselor and guide, to bear willing testimony to the many great, good and noble qualities possessed by our deceased friend and associate, and to place on record our appreciation of his many public and private virtues; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the decease of our friend and associate, Andre Froment, late Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, this Common Council loses an intelligent, upright and honest member; the district which he lately represented loses a competent, energetic and influential representative; the City of New-York loses a faithful, disinterested and public-spirited citizen, while in the circle of his immediate relative friends, particularly to his bereaved family, his loss is an irreparable affliction, and we hereby tender them our heartfelt condolence, in this, their hour of tribulation.

Resolved, That this Common Council do deeply and sincerely lament and deplore the decease of our esteemed and valued associate and friend. He was possessed in an eminent degree of that quiet and gentlemanly deportment, gentle and delicate manners, amiability and kindness of disposition that endeared him to all with whom he became acquainted, while the most inflexible and determined adherence to truth and justice, formed one of the most prominent characteristics of his well-balanced mind.

Resolved, That the Common Council do deeply and fervently sympathise with the afflicted family of our deceased friend in their bereavement. We ask to be permitted to share their sorrow; to assist them in bearing the heavy burden of grief experienced at his loss; to share their affliction; to condole with them in their desolation; we hope to assist in assuaging the poignancy of their regrets by reminding them that to none do the Divine promises of consolation apply with more directness and force than to those who submit, with patience and resignation to His inscrutable decrees. He has promised to be "a father to the fatherless," and "a comforter to the afflicted." His promises are ever fulfilled. It is written that "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." It is only for us, poor insignificant mortals, to bow in meek submission to His will, and to acknowledge our total dependence upon Him, who, in His wisdom and mercy, "doeth all things well."

Resolved, That in consideration of our respect for the memory of our deceased associate, the members of this Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; that they will wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of thirty days; will cause the chair formerly occupied by him in this Chamber to be shrouded in mourning; will cause the flags on the City Hall and the other public buildings in the City to be displayed at half mast during the day of the funeral, and that a Special Committee of the members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral and perfecting the other arrangements contemplated in the passage of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed and framed, duly authenticated, and transmitted to the family of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Board do now adjourn.

Alderman Hardy, in seconding the preamble and resolutions, paid a glowing tribute of respect to the life, character and public services of the deceased.

The Chairman pro tem then put the question on the adoption of the preamble and all but the last resolution.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Whereupon he appointed Aldermen Ottiwell, Hardy and Ryers as such Special Committee on the part of this Board.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the last of the series of resolutions.

Which was also unanimously adopted.

And the Chairman pro tem announced that the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1863, 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

Honorable Morgan Jones, President Board of Councilmen:

You will please call a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, to be held on Friday, December eighteen, to take action relative to the decease of Andre Froment, Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District.

JAMES HAYES,
JOHN HEALY,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
THOMAS BRADY,
JOHN BRICE,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
FREDERICK REPPER,
JOHN McCONNELL,
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
PATRICK RUSSELL.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, announcing the death of Alderman Andre Froment.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Alderman Andre Froment.

Which were concurred in

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval

On motion, out of respect to the memory of deceased, the Board then adjourned

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-first instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION, MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

David T. Valentine, Clerk of Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Monday next, twenty-first instant, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

CHARLES J. CHIPP, Alderman Seventh District.
PETER MITCHELL, Alderman Eighth District.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, Alderman Tenth District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman Third District.
JAMES REED, Alderman Sixth District.
J. McCOOL, Alderman Fifth District.
JOHN FOX, Alderman First District.
J. R. RYERS, Alderman Ninth District.
JOHN HARDY, Alderman Eleventh District.
J. D. OTTIWELL, Alderman Fourteenth District.
PETER MASTERSON, Alderman Thirteenth District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of December sixteen, seventeen and eighteen were read and approved

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Remonstrance of property owners on Nineteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Hudson River against paving south side with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Petition of John Hegeman, for reappointment as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of Abraham Depew, for damages from change of grade of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of Stephen Geoghegan, for fitting up Seventh Election District, Twenty-first Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Jeremiah.

Bill of Thomas E. Forun, for fitting up Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of B. R. Murphy for fitting up Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Masterson—

Bill of Thomas Nolan for fitting up Ninth District of the Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the President—

Petition of John H. Tobitt, to allow him to print minutes, &c., for twenty per cent. less than their present cost, or open the same to competition, by advertisement or otherwise.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received to attend the twenty-third annual Ball of Manhattan Engine Company number Eight, at Irving Hall, on Thursday, December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from the Fifth regiment New-York State Militia to attend their annual Ball at the City Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday, December twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Clinton Engine Company number Forty-one, to attend their twenty-third annual Ball, at the Apollo Rooms, on Thursday evening, December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Harlem Gas Company be and they are hereby directed to place gas lamps on the country road leading from Ninth-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, to the Institution of the Sacred Heart, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to hire a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number Forty-five, to be within the following boundaries, viz.: Third to Fourth avenues, Eighty-fourth to Eighty-eighth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to the Knickerbocker and New-York Ice Company to continue their signs in front of their place of business, numbers four hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and forty, and four hundred and forty-two Canal-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to pay to the widow of our late lamented associate, Alderman Andre Froment, the salary of said officer for months of November and December instant, and the salary for services as City Canvasser.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the salary of the First Book-keeper in the Street Department be increased to three thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the Second Book-keeper to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Markets be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. William Eagle to deliver and receive goods in front of his premises, southwest corner of Vestry and Varick streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis C. Hall & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number two hundred and eighty-two Greenwich-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That two culverts and receiving basins be built at the northeast and southeast corner of Watts and West streets, and two culverts and receiving basins be built at the northeast and southeast corners of Watts and Washington streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Broad-street, from the northwest corner to the southeast corner of Beaver-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the salary of the first general clerk in the Comptroller's office be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, said increase to take effect on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Long moved to discharge Committee on Roads from consideration of a resolution to open One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge Committee on National Affairs from consideration of a bill of A. T. Stewart & Co., for crape, etc., furnished on occasion of funeral of Colonel Ringgold.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge Committee on Sewers from consideration of an ordinance from Board of Councilmen to build a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips from consideration of a resolution from Board of Councilmen to increase the pay of dock builders.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from the consideration of resolution to open Seventy-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from the consideration of a resolution to open Seventh-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fence lot on southeast corner Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing lots on the block bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from the termination of the present sewer to the Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a new steam engine for Company number Thirty-six.

Which was laid over.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the amount of damages caused by fire to Piers numbers Fifty-one, Fifty-two, Fifty-three and Fifty-four, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was read from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of disbursements to families of volunteer soldiers for December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

Veto message from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution permitting John T. Mills to run and use horse cars on his line of stages.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval your resolution, "That for the better accommodation of the public, John T. Mills, his associates, and his and their heirs and assigns be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and permitted to operate, and use horse cars in lieu of stages as a daily mode of conveyance of persons and property, through, over and upon the present stage route of the said Mills, wherever the said Mills now has the right or permission to operate, run or use such stages, with the right, power and privilege of laying down and using such switches and turnouts (no one exceeding five hundred feet in length) upon those streets and avenues where rail tracks are now laid down, as may be necessary and requisite for the use and operation of such cars upon the route aforesaid.

The said Mills, his associates, his and their heirs and assigns, shall, in consideration of the permission hereby given, pay to the City the same sum as a license fee upon each of the cars so to be used, run or operated upon said route as is now chargeable upon similar cars under the existing City ordinances."

My objections to this resolution are, first, that it contains no limitation of the rate of fare to be charged by the beneficiaries named in it. This restriction is proper in justice to the passengers who might use the proposed rail cars, and who ought not to be left subject to the will of the grantees in a matter of so much importance. Again, the recent action of the municipal government as to City railroads, in which we have all concurred, has been to require the payment into the City treasury of one-tenth of the gross receipts.

That condition is one which I regard as eminently proper and due to the City on conferring privileges which have proved to be of great value to the recipients. Objections to this resolution have been strongly urged upon me by the Third Avenue Railroad Company on various grounds; that company claiming, among other things, that they have an exclusive grant from the City for running rail cars on this route.

A careful examination of the grant by the Corporation to that company, dated January one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, has satisfied me that it confers no such exclusive right as is claimed; nor do I believe that it is competent for either the City Government or the State Legislature, to confer such exclusive privilege. The land of these streets has been taken for the accommodation of the public, and it is clearly in contravention of that purpose to appropriate any portion of those streets, to the exclusive use and advantage of any individual or company.

Nor can I see the force of the other objections which were urged by that company. On the contrary, were it not for the defects already mentioned, this resolution would receive my approval.

In fact, it seems to me that, in view of the improvident legislation of both the City and the State, in granting these railroad franchises, without any adequate compensation to the City, it would be well for the Corporation to grant to any proper applicant privileges of the character embraced in your resolution, with the restrictions as to fare and the reservation of one-tenth of the gross receipts, as I have suggested. It being understood, of course, that such parties should make just compensation for the use of the rails laid down by other companies. By this means the City would hereafter secure equitable remuneration for this class of franchises, which have been found to be of such great value.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received and laid on the table, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolutions, First, That the salaries of the officers and clerks in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department be increased as follows:

Auditor of Accounts to five thousand dollars per annum.

First Assistant Auditor of Accounts to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Second Assistant Auditor of Accounts to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

First General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Second General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Third General Clerk to one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Second—That Article four of Chapter three, Section forty-three, be amended as follows: There shall be an additional clerk appointed, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger at a salary of eight hundred dollars, and that such increase of salaries and the appointment of such additional clerk and messenger is to date from January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the amount of such increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the resolution by striking out the amount of salary for the First Assistant Auditor of Accounts, for three thousand five hundred dollars, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of four thousand dollars.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Jeremiah Ottiwell—4.

The resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Which was ordered to be paid, by the following vote:

Bill of George W. Roome, for services to Committee on reception of Russian officers.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Bill of W. Carroll, amounting to one hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, for expenses of funeral of Denis Mahoney.

(By Board of Councilmen ordered to be paid.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay bill for refreshments furnished to the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, upon said bill being found correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Preamble reciting that at the late destructive fire on Seventh-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, Mr. John Brown, Assistant Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty, did, in the most generous, noble, and daring manner, at the imminent risk of his own life, rescue an infant child and her sister from an upper story, and through flames and smoke bore them safely to the arms of their agonized mother, and that it is proper and right that the Common Council should recognize all such brave acts, not only by commending them as deserving thanks and kindly acknowledgments, in order to produce a generous rivalry on such occasions, but in a more substantial testimonial of their appreciation of the act, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Brown for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for his noble conduct, and charge the same to the Account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a lot of ground for a location for Hose Company number Thirty-five, to be in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to pay Mary Norman for loss of horse from pier foot of Watts-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the sister of the late John F. Culligan, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for services rendered to the Committees of the Board of Councilmen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by the said John F. Culligan, during his lifetime.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Bill of Stetson & Company, amounting to two thousand dollars, for furnishing dinner to the Thirty-sixth regiment.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Bill of Stetson & Company, amounting to nine thousand five hundred dollars, for providing dinners to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Sixth regiments, of New-York, on their return from the seat of war.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Bill of Stetson and Company, for providing dinners to returned volunteers, &c., with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stetson and Company, for the sum of five thousand six hundred dollars, for furnishing dinner to Committee on Presentation to General Thomas Francis Meagher, also for furnishing dinners to the Fifteenth and Twenty-fifth regiments, returned Volunteers, as per bills hereto annexed, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah—1.

Resolutions of Board of Councilmen, first—that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles A. Stetson, Jr. to the amount of the annexed bills, viz.: thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety dollars for entertainments furnished returning regiments, by order of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, together with the interest until paid on the different items of said bill, from the respective times when the entertainments were furnished, as in said bills specified, and that the same be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for City Contingencies; and second, that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of the said Charles A. Stetson, Jr., for the annexed bill of six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for furnishing banquet to the Admiral and officers of the Russian fleet, with interest until paid on such amount from the date of providing such banquet, as in such bill specified, and that the last named amount be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for the reception of the Admiral and officers of the Russian fleet.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah—2.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to advertise for location for Hook and Ladder Company number Four, said location to be within the following boundaries: Broadway on the east, Washington-street on the west, Cortlandt-street on the north, and Cedar-street on the south.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Preamble reciting that a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen, December twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, Board of Councilmen December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and approved by the Mayor December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Casey, for one hundred and fifty dollars, for fifty days excess of Inspection fees, and that the Comptroller declines to pay the same, as, in his judgment, the resolution failed to receive the number of votes designated by the Charter, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Casey for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, being for fifty days excess of Inspection fees, at three dollars per day, the amount to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Henry, Hall—2.

Bill of Patrick Keating, amounting to twenty dollars, for furnishing carriages for the use of Colonel Buckingham.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell—2.

Bill of Charles Kirk and W. L. Lyons, for services rendered in the receiving of various regiments.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Petition of E. S. Morris, for relief from assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. S. Morris, for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents, to be in full payment on assessment for sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Avenue A to East River, and to take receipt therefor, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

Alderman Mitchell moved to amend, by inserting the amount to be taken from the account of donations.

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolutions, first, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Cooper, one of the Finance Committee of the Prison Association, for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Prison Association, the same to be charged to the account of Donations; second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of B. Leopold Peatt, President of the St Joseph's Asylum, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Asylum, and charge the amount to the account of Donations; third, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Olive M. Divey, Treasurer of the Union Home School for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers, for the sum of three thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said institution, and charge the same to the account of Donations; and fourth, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurers of the New-York Dispensary, the Northern Dispensary, the Eastern Dispensary, the Demilt Dispensary, the Northwestern Dispensary, the New-York Homœpathic Dispensary, each for the sum of one thousand dollars for the half-yearly donations to the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that he be further directed to pay to the said Treasurers of the above stated institutions one thousand dollars each as the half yearly donations to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that such semi-annual donations are ordered to be continued to the said institutions regularly on the first days of April and October in each year, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Alderman Masterson was here called to the Chair.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles T. McClenachan, for the sum of five hundred dollars in payment for services rendered as Secretary to the Joint Committee on Celebration of the Successful Laying of the new Atlantic Telegraph Cable, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and for compiling and supervising the printing of the extended report of that celebration, and that the said sum be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—The President, Alderman Jeremiah—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to extend house of Engine Company number Fifty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the truck of Hook and Ladder Company number Two to be rebuilt.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution from Board of Councilmen to build a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when this Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet again at two o'clock P. M., to-morrow, twenty-second instant.

Which was carried.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson—5.

And the Chairman pro tem announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow twenty-second instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

In the absence of the President, Councilman Gross moved that Councilman Webster take the chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the meetings held December nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, seventeen and eighteen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Johnson & Rozelle, of six hundred and twenty-one Sixth-avenue, to receive, deliver, and exhibit goods in front of their premises, providing the same do not interfere with the thoroughfare, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. M. Tripp to keep a show-case in front of her premises, number fifty-five Division-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Grand-street, from Greene to within fifty feet of Mercer-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Avenue A, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

BILLS.

By Councilman Murray—

Bill of Colonel Charles Roome, amounting to two hundred and seventy-one dollars, for music on the occasion of the reception of the Tenth and Fifth regiments New-York Volunteers.

In connection therewith Councilman Murray presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the above-named parties for the amount set opposite their names, and charge the same to "City Contingencies."

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to eighty dollars, for providing ten coaches on occasion of the funeral of Colonel M. K. Bryan.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of Joseph McDermott, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Sixth Election District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of Edward McCabe, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Sixth Election District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of Patrick Fitzsimmons, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Third Election District, Twenty-first Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of Charles Kiernan, amounting to eleven dollars, for fitting up election poll of Fifth Election District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Bill of Francis Barnes, amounting to fifteen dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Tenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the salary of the women employed in cleaning the offices of the different Departments of the City Government, be increased from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per day, to date from the first day of January, 1864

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Manhattan Engine Company, number Eight, to attend their twenty-third Annual Ball, to be held at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, Dec. 24, 1863.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from the Fifth regiment, New York State National Guard, to attend their Annual Ball at City Assembly Rooms, Dec. 22, 1863.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Clinton Fire Engine Company number Forty-one, to attend their Annual Ball at the Apollo Rooms, on Thursday evening, December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was accepted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved preamble and resolution relative to the contract for removing night soil from the City, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

The Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval the preamble and resolutions amending sections fourteen and fifteen of Chapter Thirty of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. In the preamble it is recited that "in response to an advertisement for proposals for removing the night soil of the City, beyond the Harbor for the next ten years, Middleton Bell, the successful bidder, has proposed to remove said night soil, without nuisance and without compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, conditioned upon the passage of an ordinance giving him the exclusive right of such removal for the term of ten years, and the power to collect compensation from the owner or owners of the privies, or from the person or persons emptying the same." Whereby, it is stated "the City will be relieved from all expense of such removal, which now amounts to fifteen thousand six hundred dollars per annum." The proposed amendments to the ordinance provide, in substance, that berths at certain piers shall be provided for the boats of the contractor for removing night soil, in which exclusively the night scavengers shall deposit the material gathered by them; that one dollar per load may be demanded and received by the contractor for each load of material so dumped into his boats, and that the night scavengers may demand and receive from the owners of privies emptied by them, such sum of one dollar per load, as a special charge for removing the material from the limits of the Harbor, in addition to the regular charge for emptying the privies.

Other incidental provisions are contained in the amendments, but I need not specify them, as they are not matters to which I specially object. Following the amendments is a resolution "that the proposal of the said Middleton Bell, made in accordance with the resolutions of the Common Council, adopted the twelfth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and opened by the City Inspector on the third day of December, instant, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and said City Inspector is authorized and directed to enter into any contract or agreement in accordance with the last mentioned resolution, and this ordinance, provided that it involves no expenditure of moneys from the City Treasury.

My objections to the action above set forth are as follows: First—I understand that none of the bids on the occasion above referred to were deemed to be conformable to law, and consequently it is not strictly correct to term or to treat Mr. Bell as "the successful bidder." Second—The present cost of removing the night soil is stated to be fifteen thousand six hundred dollars. The proposed cost is one dollar per load. The number of loads removed in one thousand eight hundred and sixty was forty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-four; in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, forty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-six; in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, thirty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy-seven; in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to December one, thirty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-seven, and by estimate, including December, thirty-eight thousand and ninety-six—two thousand of which, however, it is stated, were owing to the occupancy of the parks, &c., by the soldiers last Summer. With this allowance, it is true that these figures show a regular decrease, but nevertheless the quantity remains so large that the proposed rate per load would much more than double the present cost of removal. Although, by the proposed arrangement, the City would be entirely relieved from expense in the matter, I cannot consider it just, because the expense is to be thrown on the privy owners, that the cost of the work should be more than doubled, apparently for the advantage of the contractor only.

Again, I understand that one of the bidders on the occasion above referred to offered to contract, with ten thousand dollars security for performance, to remove the night soil without any cost whatever, either to the City or to privy owners, and to give to the City one thousand dollars per annum for the privilege.

I believe that this offer was made in good faith; that it ought to be accepted, and that its practical working would perhaps lead to a still larger saving, by bringing about some similar arrangement through which the garbage and sweepings of our City might be removed, and our streets kept clean, with very little, if any, cost to the City Treasury.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in two or more papers employed by the Corporation, under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company number Forty-seven, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return unapproved the resolution authorizing and directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company number Forty-seven. This is objected to by persons living in the neighborhood, who represent that it would be injudicious to grant it. Having been unable to obtain a conference with the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to enable me to determine whether the objections from the neighbors were well-founded or not, I have concluded to return the resolution, in order that the parties objecting may have an opportunity of presenting their objections to your Honorable Body.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in two or more papers employed by the Corporation, under the direction of the Clerk.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to the widow of the late Alderman Andre Froment the salary of said officer for the months of November and December, and the salary for services as City Canvasser.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Preamble relative to salaries of officers and clerks in the Finance Department, with resolutions, first, that the salaries of the officers and clerks in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department be increased, as follows:

Auditor of Accounts, to five thousand dollars per annum.

First Assistant Auditor of Accounts, to four thousand dollars per annum.

Second Assistant Auditor of Accounts, to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

First General Clerk, to two thousand dollars per annum.

Second General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Third Assistant Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

And, second, that article four of chapter three, section forty-three, be amended as follows:

There shall be an additional clerk appointed, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger, at a salary of eight hundred dollars, and that such increase of salaries and the appointment of such additional clerk and messenger to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the amounts and such increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department with resolution, that track of a bridge stone be laid from the house of Engine Company number Forty-eight, from Twenty-fifth-street to the Eighth-avenue, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution, that the vacant lots in Fifteenth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Bill of J. N. Voorhees for fitting up poll in the Tenth Election District, Ninth Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Van Horn for fitting up poll in the Fourth Election District, Seventeenth Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Alexander Leppman for fitting up poll in the Thirteenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of F. H. Cole for fitting up poll in the Fourth Election District, Twentieth Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of W. Tollinger for stove furnished Third District, Tenth Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Bill of Peter Young for fitting up Seventh District, Sixteenth Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of P. O'Reilly for fitting up Fourth District, Sixteenth Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Duffy for fitting up polls of the Ninth District of the Eighteenth Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of William C. Faulhaber for fitting up polls of the Fifth District of the Twentieth Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Joseph Meyers for fitting up polls of the Eleventh District of the Twentieth Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of the New-York Courier, amounting to $——, for advertising the annual parade of the Fire Department

(By Board of Aldermen ordered paid.)

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

(Bill of Sunday Times, amounting to three hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents, for advertising for the City.)

(By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.)

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Samuel S. Constant, one of the directors of the German Baptist Church in West Forty-fifth-street, in the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of an assessment on the property of said church, for the work of building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from near Ninth to Tenth-avenue, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Resolution, that permission be given to Joseph A. Andrews to place a show case in front of his place of business, number four hundred and seven Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of David Froesbeck, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for extra services rendered in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department, during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and for the payment of the above sum the amount thereof, viz.: two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, is hereby appropriated.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wannemacher's Band for the sum of sixty-nine dollars, for music furnished for the funeral of General Kearney, and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lewis W. Phillips for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, for dredging out slip at the foot of Twenty-first-street, North River, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalk on the Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre of the same, also to set curb and gutter stones, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to alter and fit up the premises number two hundred and eighty-four West Seventeenth-street, as a temporary location for Engine Company number Twenty-four, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, in payment for engrossing several series of resolutions, as per bill rendered, and charge the same to appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John S. Williams, Jr., for the sum of one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents, in payment for furnishing frames, &c., for engrossed resolutions, as per bill annexed, and charge the same to appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the First Auditor in the Finance Department be raised to two thousand five hundred dollars per year, and the Assistant Auditor to one thousand five hundred dollars per year, to take effect on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks on the Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to one Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same; also, to set curb and gutter stones, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Bill of George W. Roome, amounting to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, for services rendered to the Committee on the Reception of the Russian Officers at the City Hall.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay the bills for refreshments furnished to the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, upon said bill being certified as being correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the said Board of City Canvassers.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from further consideration of resolution that the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be directed to appoint a suitable person to prepare the official reports of the proceedings of said Board, such appointment to take effect on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the salary therefor to be one thousand and five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid for the present from the appropriation for City Contingencies, and to be provided for in the future under the head of "Salaries—Legislative Department."

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James B. Nicholson, in behalf of the Sisters of Mercy, for the sum of three thousand dollars, as a donation, in aid of the funds of the Institute of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of F. W. Welchman, Treasurer of the "Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City of New York," as a donation, to the amount of four hundred dollars, to be applied in payment of taxes due upon the premises known as the "New Sailors' Home," number three hundred and thirty-eight Pearl-street, Franklin-square, the property of the said Society, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stacey B. Collins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, in aid of the said Infirmary, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Nineteenth-street, between Broadway and First-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property owners and one-half at the expense of the City, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Committee on Railroads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Railroads of Board of Aldermen, with resolutions, First, That the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be required to run each and every one of their cars, containing one or more passengers, regularly to Eighty-second-street, without change or transfer of passengers from one car to another, at or near Fifty-ninth-street; and Second, That the said Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be required to lay their rails and run their cars regularly, as above without change or transfer of passengers, as fast as the said avenue is graded, until their rails are laid, and the cars regularly run to the upper terminus of the route, at the Harlem River, pursuant to the conditions and stipulations contained in the charter from the City authorities.

Which was carried.

The same was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, McVay, Brady, McGrath—5.

Councilman Brandon moved to reconsider the vote by which was lost at last meeting the report of the Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventy-fourth-street, commencing at the westerly side of the Fifth-avenue, running thence through and along Seventy-fourth-street to the East River, the interior bottom line of the sewer at Fifth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, to be constructed at an elevation not exceeding thirty-six and six-tenths feet above tide water and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted (with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was carried.

Councilman Brandon moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Councilman Joyce moved that the paper be referred to a Special Committee of three.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend said motion by striking out "three," and inserting "six."

Which was lost.

The motion that the paper be referred to a Special Committee of three was lost.

And the motion to refer to the Committee on Sewers was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, for the sum of one hundred dollars and eighty-eight cents, to be in full payment for interest due and unpaid for the taxes for years one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, on the property of said church (the principal having already been liquidated by the direction of the Common Council,) the amount of such interest, as above, to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of bill of N. & R. L. Conklin, for furnishing coaches for the reception of the Seventeenth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw warrants in favor of the clerk, messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms and doorkeeper of the Board of City Canvassers, as passed by said Board of Canvassers, the amount so ordered to be paid to be taken from the appropriation for "Elections," or any account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Carroll, for the sum of two thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty cents, for services and funeral expenses of Brigadier-General Samuel K. Zook, Brigadier-General Weed, Colonel James Husten, Captain Eugene C. Shine, Lieutenant Herbert, Colonel William O. Stevens, Colonel M. K. Bryan, as per bills hereto annexed.

Which was carried.

The resolution was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—2[illegible]

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill of Colonel Charles Roome, amounting to two hundred and sixty-one dollars, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Tenth and Fifth regiments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the above-named parties for the amount set opposite their names, and charge the same to "City Contingencies."

Which was carried

And the same was laid over

Councilman Hayes moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up General Orders.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number eight hundred and fifty-two, being a report of Committee on Ferries in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause a new house and stairway, for the accommodation of persons visiting Randall's Island, to be built on the side of the pier to be constructed at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Harlem River, said house and stairway to be constructed immediately upon the completion of the new pier, the expense thereof not to exceed the sum of two hundred dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—[illegible]

Councilman Gross called up General Order number nine hundred and nine, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the salary of James L. Miller, Superintendent of Public Buildings, be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, said increase to date from the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21

Councilman McConnell called up General Order number nine hundred and forty-six, being a resolution from Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Connell for the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars, being for coaches furnished to General Ward B. Burnett, from July fourteen to July twenty-four, inclusive, in transporting arms and accoutrements from State Arsenal to Headquarters, and for other purposes, during the riots in this City.

Which was laid over.

Councilman McVay called up General Order number nine hundred and forty-seven, being a report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the grade of Eighth-avenue, above One Hundred and Fortieth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-[illegible] street be established, and the avenue between said points be graded and worked as a country road, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—[illegible]

Councilman Hayes called up General Order number nine hundred and twenty-nine, being a report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alfred Carson for the sum of two thousand dollars, to be in full for all damages sustained by him for infringement on his patents, and also for the use and right to said patents for the terms respectively for which they have to run, to take his receipt therefor, said amount to be taken from City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Webster—1.

Councilman O'Brien called up General Order 950, being a report of Committee on Finance, of Board Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert Macklin, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty cents, in payment for services rendered as attendant at the Sixth Distsict Court, from January first to June first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to the appropriate account, or any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Joyce—3.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number nine hundred and sixty-five, being a resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; also the salary of the Clerk to the Collector of the City Revenue be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; also the Salary of the Deputy Collectors of City Revenue be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, excepting those of Fulton and Washington Markets, whose salary shall be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Houghtalin called up General Order number eight hundred and seventy-eight, being a resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed immediately to discontinue all legal proceedings in the case of Oliver Green against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Green, for the sum of six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, in full settlement of said action and claim for balance of salary due and unpaid for services rendered as Complaint and Pay roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's Department, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and that the said amount be charged to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilman Hayes, McVay, Brandon, Russell—4.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Councilman Brady called up General Order number nine hundred and forty-five, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a lot of ground, to be within the following boundaries, viz.: north side of Fortieth-street and south side of Forty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, for Hose Company number Thirty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number eight hundred and eighty-eight, being a resolution that the salary of the Messenger of the Board of Fire Commissioners be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars, to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Murray called up General Order number nine hundred and thirty-six, being a report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of Board of Aldermen, with resolutions that the piers between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, North River, be rebuilt, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Repper called up General Order number eight hundred and twelve, being a report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Gray, President of the Board of Trustees of the Protestant Methodist Church, in Attorney-street, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty cents, to enable him to pay an assessment against said church property for sewer in Attorney-street, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGraw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number nine hundred and fifty-two, being a resolution, that the salary of Anthony Miller, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, be increased to three thousand dollars per annum, the same to date from January six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen McVay, Brady—2.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number nine hundred and fifty-three, being a preamble of Board of Aldermen reciting that a resolution was duly passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor November eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay Hugh Humes the sum of three hundred and sixty-six dollars, as a remission of penalty for overtime for work of regulating and grading Seventy-eighth street, from Third-avenue to the East River, without designating what appropriation the said amount should be paid from, with resolution that the above amount, so ordered to be paid the said Hugh Humes for the purposes indicated in the said resolution, be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," and the Comptroller is directed to pay the same from appropriation for "Donations."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Webster—2.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars in full for refreshments furnished the guard of honor, &c., on the occasion of the funeral of Col. Ringgold, of the One Hundred and third regiment, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order nine hundred and twenty-seven, being a resolution, that the salary of the Map Clerk in the Street Department be increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be taken from account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriation having a balance unexpended.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order eight hundred and eighty-four, being a resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of John H. McCabe, Contractor, for sewer in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, the same to be paid to said McCabe, as a remission of the penalty against him for overtime on said contract, out of the appropriation for "Donations," or out of any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number eight hundred and thirty-seven, being a bill of Rubel's Band, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars, for music furnished twenty-third February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for the Eleventh regiment, New-York State National Guard.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hays, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Wednesday, the twenty-third instant, at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, the twenty-third instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ADJOURNED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1863.
Three o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number seventeen City Hall.

Present—Thomas Little, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Supervisors Conner, Davis, Ely, Purdy, Roche, Shook, Stewart, Tweed, Weismann—10.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Petition of William C. Carpenter, for an appointment as Interpreter of Third District Court.

Which was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

Petition of Samuel R. Lyons, for remission of tax.

Which was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Petition of Simon Pinner, for remission of tax.

Which was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Petition of David Seaman, to be reinstated as Clerk of the Fourth District Court.

Which was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

REQUISITION.

A requisition was received from the County Clerk, for repairs to office.

Which was referred to Committee on County Officers.

BILLS.

Bill of Miles O'Reilly, amounting to five hundred dollars, for composing a ballad.

Which was referred to Special Committee on Riot Claims.

Bill of Proudfoot and Quick, amounting to twenty-nine dollars and nine cents, for printing for County Officers.

Which was referred to Committee on County Officers.

Bill of Howard Pearsall, amounting to twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents, for meals to jurors.

Which was referred to Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

Bill of William Jones, amounting to three hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty eight cents, for plumbing work,

Which was referred to Special Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms.

The Committee on County Officers presented a report in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the bill of Henry W. Genet, for official services as County Clerk up to January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be audited and allowed at four thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from appropriation for "County Contingencies."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Conner, Davis, Ely, Little, Purdy, Roche, Tweed and Weismann—8.

MOTIONS.

Supervisor Tweed moved to take up the report of the Committee on Civil Courts in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the salaries of the Judges of the Marine Court be increased to $5,000 per annum, and that the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Superior Court in this county, be increased to $6,000 per annum, such increase to take effect from the 1st of January last.

Which was carried.

Supervisor Tweed then moved to amend the above resolution by including the Recorder.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Conner, Davis, Ely, Purdy, Roche, Tweed and Weismann—7.

Negative—Supervisor Little—1.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following was received, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, your resolution fixing the salaries of certain Clerks in the Supreme Court at one thousand five hundred dollars each per annum, to take effect from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and naming among them "R. E. Ritter, Clerk at Part one and two," without mentioning the Court intended, and "Clement Fosdick, Record Clerk, County Clerk's Office."

I understand that no such offices exist as are here mentioned as being filled by these gentlemen. Consequently your action fixing salaries for them, as holding such offices, is contrary to what I understand to be the law and practice in such matters; and it is especially wrong if the salaries are to be fixed as from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, which, I am informed, was not intended, although the resolution expressly so provides. The offices, if necessary, should have been, I respectfully submit, expressly created by resolution of your Board, to be filled afterward by the County Clerk, who is the appointing officer, and the provision as to their salary should have been prospective from the time of their actual appointment.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table for ten days.

Supervisor Purdy moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Tuesday next, the twenty-second inst., at three o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Supervisor Tweed moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President declared the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, the twenty-second instant, at three o'clock P. M.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

D. W. IVES & CO. WILL SELL ON THIS and TO-MORROW EVENINGS, Dec. 22 and 23, at 8 o'clock each evening, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway,

GREAT SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION
OF
COSTLY AND HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS
BY THE
MOST EMINENT ARTISTS OF DUSSELDORF.

We have the honor to announce that we shall sell at the galleries as above the important and valuable consignment just received from Dusseldorf, and which, forwarded under the superintendence and auspices of Bridge Frodsham, Esq., contains more unqualifiedly fine works of the very highest character than any collection ever before brought to the notice of the public.

Every Dusseldorf artist of eminence has added one or more paintings to the collection, and we assure the art-loving public that the examples referred to will enhance the already exalted repute of the distinguished artists. It is with much pleasure that we add a positive assurance that every single picture will be peremptorily sold without the slightest reserve, the consignment having come out on this distinct understanding. The collection numbers over one hundred and twenty pictures, and includes examples by

ANDREAS ACHENBACK,
OSWALD ACHENBACK,
KINDLER,
HERZOG,
LACHENWITZ,
EUGENE DE BLOCK,
GESELSCHAP,
HUNTER,
VAN WILLE,
MEYER VON BREMEN,
KOEST,
FAY,
HILGERS,
JUNGHEIM,
LITSCHAUER,
KUPPER,
MUNTHE,
OPPENHEIM,
RITZ,
WALRAVEN,
JACOBSEN,
REITZ,
HAHN,
WEBB,
WALLANDER,
CARL HUBNER,
BOSER,
VAN THOREN,
ADLOFF,
JORDAENS,
VON MUYDEN,
SELL,
MERCK,
CARL HOFF,
FYE,
HOEGG,
DIETERS,
KREUTZER,
MAURER,
MEYER,
MOESLAGEN,
E. C. POST,
ROEGELS,
ENGELHART,
BECKER,
LEUTZE,
GONS,
MERCK,
BEWER,
HASENCLEVER.

The list might be extended considerably, which is, however, unnecessary. The collection will be on exhibition on and from Tuesday morning, day and evening, and we especially request the favor of an early call from all connoisseurs, amateurs and lovers of the fine arts, and we repeat that the entire collection will be sold unreserved, by offering an opportunity for the purchase of high-class works of art, seldom if ever before offered in this City.

COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS BY T. P. ROSSITER, Esq.

About forty original Paintings by Mr. Rossiter, the latest productions of his pencil, and of a high degree of interest, comprising historical, landscape, genre and other subjects, elegantly framed, forming the most desirable and carefully finished specimens of Mr. Rossiter's works that have been placed before the public for some time.

We would also announce the sale of a very beautiful specimen by

HENRY PETERS GRAY, Esq.,

and some other gems by eminent American artists. On exhibition three days before sale, and catalogues ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALES OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, GARDEN FOUNTAINS, FIGURES FOR GARDENS AND PARLORS, BRONZES, ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, December 22d, 23d and 24th, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 646 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara marble statuary, of pleasing subjects, large marble vases, richly carved tazzas, or fountains; four figures, "The Seasons," for garden; an elaborately carved Carrara marble fountain, with three basins; a choice assortment of marble and alabaster works of art, for the decoration of parlors, &c., the whole of which are the direct importation from Italy of Signors GIOVANNOISE & ZANNOISE. Also, a fine assortment of bronze clocks, figures and groups, Bohemian glassware, &c. These sales will be the closing ones, and every lot offered will be positively sold. The store is now open to visitors and catalogues ready.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c., &c.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 23d, and THURSDAY, 24th of December, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Assignee, a large and valuable invoice of fine gold and diamond jewelry, gold and silver watches, &c., &c., being the entire stock of a manufacturing jeweler of this City, consisting of full and half sets, in pearl, lava, Mosaic, carbuncle, coral, &c., brooches, ear-rings, gent's pins, sleeve buttons and studs, stone-set and plain, English lever watches, hunting-case and open-face; also, an elegant diamond brooch, 27 stones, do. bracelet, rings, gent's pins, &c., &c.; also, an invoice of fine French clocks, Parian, Bohemian, glass and silver-plated ware. The above goods all fine gold and warranted, and are particularly worthy the attention of the trade, as well as private buyers.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THISDAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 23, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bed-room furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate mantel mirror, and one first-class rosewood Piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of December, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c., as she now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN

Will sell on

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 22 and 23, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.

SPLENDID MARBLE AND ALABASTER STATUARY, RICH CARVED MANTEL VASES, TAZZAS, BASKETS, CARD RECEIVERS, and a great variety of smaller articles, BRONZES, FANCY BOXES, DESKS, WORK BOXES, &c., &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

THE UNIQUE AND COSTLY COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL GEMS OF MODERN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ART, FORMING THE WELL-KNOWN PRIVATE GALLERY OF JOHN WOLFE, Esq., OF THIS CITY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will offer for public competition, at the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 22d, and on WEDNESDAY, 23d December, at 12 o'clock M. each day. The above valuable collection of Paintings now on exhibition for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL and CHILD'S NURSERY of the City of New-York. The collection contains chef d'oeuvres by the following distinguished masters:

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

T. S. Cooper,
L. Haghe,
J. L. Brodie,
J. F. Herring, Sr.,
H. Justsum,
H. J. Boddington,
W. Huggins,
R. Ansdell,
J. T. Peele, &c.

EXQUISITE LONDON WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

S. Prout,
L. Haghe,
J. J. Jenkins,
J. Gilbert,
J. H. Mohle,
C. Stanfield,
H. Warren,
E. D. Corbould,
J. H. Harding,
F. W. Topham,
C. Haag,
J. Nash, &c.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

E. Delacroix,
C. Landelle,
E. Dubufe,
E. Isabey,
G. Brion,
C. Troyon,
N. Diaz,
F. Zelm,
E. Lambinet,
E. L. Poitevin,
T. Rousseau,
A. Calame,
H. Schlessinger,
L. D. Metz,
C. Brochardt, &c.

SUPERB CABINET GEMS.

J. L. Meissonier,
R. Plassam,
J. L. Hamon,
A. Guillemin,
E. Fichel,
Paul Delaroche,
Edw'd. Frere,
Theo. Frere,
T. Duverger,
C. Chaplin,
V. Chavet,
J. Trayer,
J. Fauvelet,
V. Dupre,
A. Anastasi, &c.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

N. De Keyser,
P. Van Schendel,
J. Morenhout,
E. Verboekoven,
F. De Braekeleer,
C. Wauters,
B. C. Koek Koeck,
A. Schelfhout,
A. Haran, &c.

A remarkably rare and beautiful example of the school of Gerard Dow,

BY
WM. VAN MIERIS.

GERMAN SCHOOL.

A. Achenback,
O. Achenback,
H. Gude,
H. Burkel,
E. Steinbrick,
J. P. Hasenclever,
J. G. Waldmuller,
G. Geyer,
C. Sohn,
A. Schrodter,
L. Knaus,
W. Volkhardt,
J. Becker,
—— Boser,
—— Spitzweg.

AMERICAN SCHOOL.

T. Cole,
A. B. Durand,
J. F. Kensett,
T. H. Hinckley,
E. Leutze,
R. Gignoux,
D. Huntington,
W. S. Mount,
G. Stuart,
J. Trumbull,
T. P. Rossiter,
W. J. Hays.

The above Paintings can be seen on SATURDAY and MONDAY, Dec. 19 and 21, with tickets of admission only, which may be obtained on application to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 18th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $87,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their ELEVENTH REGULAR MONTHLY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by Simeon Draper, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of January next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal,—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, Inventor and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

AT DR. WAIT'S, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV.,

Opposite 11th-st.

Teeth handsomely inserted	$8 00
Gum blocks, perfect imitation of nature	20 00
Teeth filled, gold	1 00
Teeth filled, silver or dentine	50
Teeth extracted, positively without pain	50

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Colton has returned to the City and will administer the gas personally for the extraction of teeth. 22 Bond street. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE.)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—To close an estate a handsome country residence at Asbury, Warren Co., N. J., is offered for sale. It is distant from New-York by railroad 2½ hours' ride; is situated in the most healthful and cultivated part of New-Jersey; has mountain air, pure water, good neighbors, schools, churches, etc., to make it desirable. The place has about 13 acres of land, a large modern house, with parlors, library, dining-room, large kitchen, wide hall, double stairways, bath-room, 7 bedrooms and servants' room, furnace, &c., &c.

About six acres are laid out in ornamental grounds, beautifully hedged, abundance of shade trees and choice fruit of all kinds, and flowers.

The outbuildings are barns large and ample, ornamental and ice-house, wood and other sheds, henery, &c.

The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. It cost over $12,000, but will be sold at less. Terms easy. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 28.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 60 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——————
(Date) ——————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ———— day of ————, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ———— day of ————, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
————————

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City,

Cavalry Jackets.
Light Artillery Jackets.
Great Coats, Infantry.
Great Coats, Cavalry.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trowsers, Cavalry.
Flannel Drawers.
Knit Drawers.
Flannel Shirts.
Knit Shirts.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India Rubber.
Ponchos, India Rubber.
Bootees.
Boots.
Negro Brogans.
Great Coat Straps.
Hats, trimmed, Infantry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Cavalry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Hospital Stewards.
Brass Letters, A to M.
Forage Caps.
Worsted Sashes.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants, (Silk.)
Chevrons, Hospital Stewards.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, Cavalry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Artillery, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Infantry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Wall Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Common Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Hospital Tent Poles.
Wall Tent Poles.
Common Tent Poles.
Hospital Tent Pins.
Wall Tent Pins.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Shovels.
National Colors, Artillery.
National Colors, Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery.
Regimental Colors, Infantry.
Camp Colors, Artillery.
Camp Colors, Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery.
Color Cords and Tassels, Infantry.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Knapsacks, complete.
Canteens, complete.
Drums, complete, Infantry, full size.
Fifes, "B," "C" and "E."
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will present samples of the articles or the materials of which the articles are to be made, which they propose to deliver, and state in their proposals the quantity they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and within what time they can deliver the full quantity they bid for.

A written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party mentioned therein he will at once execute a contract and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The right is reserved to the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for,)" and address to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMPORTERS are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to

HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Twenty-first-street from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Washington-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort streets.

For flagging sidewalks in Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and flagging Fifty eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter stones at southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For filling lots east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty eighth streets.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Also, all the lots on both sides of Washington-street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Lexington avenues. Also, all the property at the southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets, to the extent of one hundred and twenty-six feet on Church-street, and one hundred and seventeen feet on Leonard-street. Also, all the lots fronting on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, together with Ward numbers Fifty, Fifty-one and Fifty-two on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, being in the immediate rear of the lots on Broadway. Also, the lots in Block number Fifty, on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, known as Ward numbers Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten and Eleven, and Ward number Forty-six in Block number Forty-nine, on the north side of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 22, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS OF the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, adopted at a regular meeting of said Board, held Dec. 15, 1863, at their office, above indicated, all owners of vessels or craft now sunk in the waters of the Port and Harbor of New-York, at or near Piers Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 54, North River, are hereby notified to remove the same, with all their cargoes and appurtenances, within three days from this date, or the same will be removed at the risk and expense of said owners, as provided by law.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

D. A. NASH, Clerk.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Ordnance Officers, appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be commissioned as ordnance officers, of a rank not higher than Captain, will assemble at the office, on the 4th of January next, for the examination of Officers of the Army, applicants for the appointment of Second Lieutenant of Ordnance. All officers desirous of appearing before the Board, must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their age, present state of healthfulness, where and how educated, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting should file their application as herein required by or before the 25th Dec., 1863.

(Signed) GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen.,
Chief of Ordnance.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express,	7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 3 P. M., for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
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Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

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N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

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Cures in from two to four days, and recent

CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

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A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

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HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

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